The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6154.—VOL. XXXIX.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Beehive Store, Bungendore, the wife of Mr. S. Moses, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Marsden Cottage, Kiama, Mrs. Alfred Cook, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Friday, 19th February, 1858, at her residence, Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern, Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Cook, of Sydney, and fourth daughter of William Alexander Hunt, Esq., of Ramsgate, England, in her 37th year.

On Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at his residence, Richmond, Mr. Henry Francis Seymour, aged 85 years.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Pitt-street South, Ann Glover, wife of Mr. John Glover (late of Parramatta), aged 50 years.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of his parents, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, Buchan, the infant son of Buchan Thompson, aged six weeks and two days.

On the 24th instant at the residence of her parents, Edith, daughter of Mr. P. J. Cohen, aged 11 weeks.

On Wednesday, 24th February, 1858, at Redfern, Thomas Alfred Wilson, infant son of Mr. Joseph Cook, aged 14 months.

On the 24th instant, Annie Isabel, third daughter of Mr. W. G. Henfrey, Bligh-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship EMEU, Thomas Small, Esq., Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on THURSDAY, 11th of MARCH, at 1 o'clock p.m. precisely.
Rate of passage money, including transit through Egypt, medical attendance, use of bedding and linen, stewards' fees, and all other charges, except for hotel expenses in Egypt, wines, spirits, malt liquors, and mineral waters, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
A reduction of one-sixth of the established rate will be made in favour of families, but only in cases where the amount of passage money, if charged in full for the whole party, would be equal to the full charge for the four adult passengers.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 12 Station in the Desert, a distance of 25 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole distance to Alexandria by railway.
Rates of freight on specie, gold-dust, ¼ per cent.: ditto 1 per cent. if paid in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—NOTICE.—The passage money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.
E. and A. R. M. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's Steamer ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons register, 200-horse power, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., commander, expected to arrive at Melbourne early next month, and will be despatched about 3 weeks after arrival.
For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; Messrs. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO. Sydney.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—DAILY, at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay, and returning from Manly at 12 noon and 6 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf, 24th February.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on MONDAY next, 1st March, returning at Noon. Also, on the following FRIDAY.
Phœnix Wharf, 25th February.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, from Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The WILLIAM IV., THIS DAY (THURSDAY), at 9 p.m., returning on MONDAY, and will continue to ply every second and fourth THURSDAY in each month.
Phœnix Wharf, 25th February.

STEAM to MERIMBULA and TWOFOLD BAY.—TO-MORROW, Friday, at Noon, for MERIMBULA and EDEN, returning on TUESDAY.
Phœnix Wharf, 25th February.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, February 25.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 8.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
TELEGRAPH, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, within 48 hours after arrival.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 9 p.m.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 8th March, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS for TWOFOLD BAY and thence to MELBOURNE.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer leaving Sydney for Melbourne on TUESDAY, the 9th March next, will call at EDEN to land and embark passengers.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

FOR MORPETH.—The CAROLINE. For freight apply to T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Market Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, now receiving cargo.
Apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, Manning River.—The regular trader schooner JESSIE is now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.
N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The smart favourite trader BRILLIANT, Captain WILSON, will commence receiving cargo, at the Albion Wharf, TO-MORROW; and, having a considerable portion of her lading already engaged, will be despatched within a few days.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The A1 at Lloyd's clipper schooner UNION, J. STAMMERS, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf; and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will clear at the Customs on MONDAY, 1st March, and sail first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZROY RIVER.—The schooner JENNY LIND is now taking in cargo at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf for the above-mentioned ports, and will sail on the 3rd March.
Apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—SYBIL, T. G. KELLY, commander, for AUCKLAND, now lying alongside Macnamara's Wharf, awaiting the European Overland Mail, can take two more cabin passengers, if engaged for THIS DAY.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and NELSON.—The regular trader BURNETT, SCAPLEHORN, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf; will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW, and sail the following day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are not excelled by any in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The well known trader, DART, B JENKINS, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW, and sails the following morning. Shippers are urgently requested to complete their arrangements, and passengers their engagements, as this vessel will positively be despatched to her appointed time.
Apply on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR OTAGO direct—a regular trader—To sail on WEDNESDAY next.—The fine brig CONTENT, 150 tons register, JOHN ROBERTSON, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd proximo.
For freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodation for passengers, apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—To sail on the 5th of March.—The well-known and favourite passenger ship KONING WILLEM II., 1015 tons, G. VAN EYK MENKMAN, commander, under engagement to sail as above.
Application for light freight or passage to be addressed to the commander, on board; to MERRILL and LEAVITT; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—The barque SNAPDRAGON will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 27th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 2, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTHLY LINE of VESSELS to NEW CALEDONIA.—The PERSEVERANCE will sail for Port de France, from Sydney, via Newcastle, on the 28th February.
For freight or passage, apply to ED. TEILLARD, 140, Pitt-street; or GEORGE TULLY, Esq., Newcastle.

CLIPPER SHIP TELEGRAPH for CALLAO. This vessel will sail punctually on the 2nd of March, and offers superior accommodations for first-class and steerage passengers.
For particulars apply on board, to Captain WHITE, Botts' Wharf; or to H. T. WILSON and CO., agents, No. 2, Margaret-street.

FOR SINGAPORE.—The clipper ship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain S. DOANE, will sail for the above port, on Saturday, the 7th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—To follow the Swiftsure,
MEDWAY, about 28th February.
MAIDSTONE, 8th March.
NORFOLK: This celebrated clipper, having just arrived in Hobson's Bay, after a splendid passage of 67 days, will be despatched on the first week in April.
For passage apply in Melbourne to Messrs. W. B. WHITE and CO.; in Sydney, to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship MORAYSHIRE, 900 tons, J. MATHERS, commander, will sail on the 20th March.
For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, apply to Captain MATHERS; or BENJAMIN BUCHANAN and CO.

TO FOLLOW the LOCHIEL.—FOR LONDON.—The A1 fast sailing ship REDAN, 859 tons register, EVAN EVANS, commander, on her second voyage only, is loading quickly, and will sail on an early day. She will take a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates.
Apply to Captain EVANS, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON, to sail 1st MARCH.—The fine Launceston built brig PERI, 200 tons burthen, JOHN TOBY, commander, will sail as above. This vessel has been just newly coppered and thoroughly overhauled. Can accommodate three passengers in the cabin, at £30 each, and will take a small quantity of cargo, if arranged for TO-DAY, at the following rates: tallow, at 40s. per ton, and hides at 20s. per ton.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.
N.B.—The PERI will ship hands THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Shipping Office.

FOR LONDON, to sail 1st MARCH.—The CITY OF BENARES will sail on MONDAY, and can take a few more bales of wool, if arranged for at once. Has still two cabins disengaged. Shippers are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for signature, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs on Saturday.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—Notice to Passengers and Shippers of Gold.—The LOCHIEL will sail on SATURDAY next, and being a remarkably fast sailer, offers an excellent opportunity for the latter. Shippers will be pleased to send in their bills of lading at once. Apply to Captain HADDEN, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 5th March. For wool and passengers only.—The fine new A1 ship LANSDOWNE, 715 tons, RICHARDSON, commander; has all her dead weight and a good part of her wool stowed. Receives wool either at the Circular Quay Shed or at MARSDEN and CO.'S. Shippers will oblige by sending down as quickly as possible. Has a full poop with lofty and spacious cabins, and passengers will be taken at moderate rates.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine clipper ship DAPHNE, 700 tons, A1 for 13 years, Captain CLAPROTH, will receive cargo at the lowest current rates, to ensure prompt despatch on or about the 28th March. Has excellent accommodation for cabin passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain CLAPROTH on board, at the Circular Quay; or, to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail about 20th March. The A1 ship GENERAL WYNDHAM, 600 tons, ROBERTSON, commander, has nearly all her dead weight, and will sail as above. Comfortable accommodation for passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—Ship RED JACKET.—This celebrated clipper is appointed to sail from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL punctually on the 6th March, offering a most desirable opportunity for all classes of passengers, having just completed her last passage from England in 64 days.
For terms of passage and scale of dietary, apply to H. T. WILSON and CO., 2, Margaret-street.

SHIP BRITISH MERCHANT, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS must be rendered in duplicate to the Office of the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, or they will not be paid; and passengers are requested to pay the balance of their Passage-moneys at the above time. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FREIGHT for CHINA and MANILA.—Vessels bound for Hongkong, Shanghai, or Manila, can obtain coals from the undersigned on freight, for account of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 21st January, 1858.

FOR CHARTER.—Wanted, a Vessel of 150 to 250 tons, to take Coals from Newcastle to a Southern port. No detention, and every chance of a return freight.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

LIGHTER.—Wanted, to Engage a Small Vessel, of from 40 to 50 tons, of light draught, for lighterage purposes in the Hunter River. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 24th February, 1858.

WANTED, to CHARTER a Vessel, ventilated and lofty 'tween decks, of from 600 to 1000 tons register, W. NICHOLSON, Esq., between 1 and 2, at Goold's, Post Office Hotel; or to T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, the clipper yacht schooner LOUISA, 77 tons register, built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, for H.M. Government; sheathed with 24 oz. copper, and copper-fastened throughout; well found in all respects, and notoriously the fastest craft in Australia. Lying off the Circular Quay. Apply to Captain WINSBORROW, on board; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the brig SUSAN, 260 tons burthen, and the barque ELIZA, 157 tons burthen. Apply to C. SMITH, Miller's Point.

FOR SALE, the first-class British-built brigantine ADOLPHUS YATES, 180 tons burthen, newly coppered, with all new spars, sails, rigging, &c. For further particulars, apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

CUTHBERT'S Shipbuilding Yard, and A. S. N. Co.'s Patent Slip, Pyrmont, capable of taking up vessels of the largest tonnage. Office, CUTHBERT'S Wharf, Darling Harbour.

GOVERNMENT SHORT DEBENTURES, transferrable, remittable, and convertible—to pay 4½d. per cent. per diem for the money. Other securities, calculated to pay from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. W. BARTON, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails, from and to the following places, for nine months, or for two years and nine months, from the 1st April 1858, persons disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to this office before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th of March next, endorsed "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails":—
From and to Raymond Terrace and Stroud, two days a week.
The conditions will be the same as those published in the Notice of the 20th July last, and tenders will not be considered except in accordance therewith; but it must be distinctly understood, that the Time Table will be adjusted by the Postmaster General, and without reference to the contractor's place of residence.
W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, 18th February, 1858.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a cottage at Randwick. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the office of Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1858. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO ENGINEERS and others.—TENDERS will be received for the lengthening of the steamer NAUTILUS, by the addition of 20 feet to her present length, according to a plan that will be given on application at the Phœnix Wharf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to retire from business, all book accounts will be finally closed on the last day of the present month.
THOMAS GOUDIE, Confectioner, 87, Pitt-street.
22nd February, 1858.

GRAHAM'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, 20s.; post free, 21s. 6d. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BRIDGET AVERY, whose Address was advertised for on the 11th of January, will be made known to T. W., on application at 195, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

MR. W. G. CANN.—Letters for you at our office from England. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

MARY LYNCH, only daughter of Thomas Lynch, formerly of Ben Johnson-street, Liverpool, in England, stonecutter, will hear of her FATHER on application to the undersigned. The said Mary Lynch was resident in the Maitland district in or about the year 1852. Any information respecting her will be gladly received. JAMES STIRLING HOME, solicitor, Bathurst.

I HEREBY CAUTION the public against giving any credit to my wife ISABELLA M'CANN, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract. THOMAS M'CANN.

IF THIS should meet the Eye of GEORGE or JOSEPH LIUNDON, of Newport, Buckinghamshire, they will hear of their sister ELIZABETH, by applying to Mr. H. ROSBOROUGH, saddler, Wollongong.

WILLIAM HENNESSY, call at Mr. DAYRELL'S, 381, George-street, Sydney.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The highly successful Drama, entitled THE FIELD OF FORTY FOOTSTEPS, and the laughable Comic Ballet of MAD AS A MARCH HARE, will be repeated TO-NIGHT.

THE FIELD OF FORTY FOOTSTEPS.—A Drama written by the late Percy Farren to illustrate the struggle between the Cavaliers and Roundheads, was performed on its last representation to a crowded house, and achieved a decided success, it will be repeated TO-NIGHT, supported by the talented Victoria Company.

MAD AS A MARCH HARE was performed last night for the first time this season, and kept the house in a continual roar of laughter, Mungall's comic dancing eliciting great applause. It will be repeated TO-NIGHT. Prices:—Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes, to hold eight persons, £1 1s. Monthly transferable tickets, £1 1s. per month, to be had at the box-office.
JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—In rehearsal, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER.

A BALL and SUPPER will be held at ALFRED DRAKE'S, Carters' Home, Petersham, THURSDAY, February 25th. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Single tickets 3s., double ditto 5s.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS, late Our Lyceum Theatre.—This popular place of amusement is open every evening. Splendid band; obliging M. C.'s; and the proprietors pledge themselves to preserve the strictest order. Dancing to commence at half-past 8; to terminate at half-past 11. Admission—Gentlemen, 2s.; ladies, 1s.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION of this Society will be held in the Botanic Gardens, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, when prizes will be awarded for plants remarkable for their commercial products:—
Plants suitable for landscape embellishment
Pot grown native plants, in flower
Miscellaneous collections of plants, in flower
Plants showing superior cultivation, &c., &c.
Cut flowers, fruit, vegetables
Agricultural produce
For the best exhibition of agricultural implements (colonial or foreign) having for their special object the saving of manual labour and adapted to colonial use—Prize, silver cup of the value of ten guineas, given by T. S. Mort, Esq.
(Prizes will also be awarded for commercial articles, and any other article of colonial produce or manufacture exhibited and thought worthy.)
By the kind permission of Colonel Straton, the Band of H.M. 77th Regiment will be in attendance on each day.
The Exhibition will be open to members and the public at half-past 2 o'clock on the first, and 12 o'clock on the second day. Admission: First day, 2s. 6d.; second day, 1s.; children, on either day, 6d. Tickets may be purchased at Messrs. Smith and Gardener's, and Mr. W. Moffitt's, Pitt-street; Messrs. Sands and Kenny's, Mr. J. W. Waugh's, and Mr. Mitchell's, fruiterer, George-street; or at the Gate, on the days of Exhibition.
Prize schedules and every information may be obtained on application at the Society's Office, 68, Hunter-street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock daily.
For the honorary secretary, H. R. WEBB.

ANNIVERSARY of the CITY MISSION.—Three SERMONS will be preached in the [illegible] Chapel, at the corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant,—in the morning, at eleven, by the Rev. S. QUAIFE; in the Afternoon, at three, by the Rev. W. B. CUTHBERTSON; and in the Evening, at seven, by the Rev. Dr. LANG. Collections will be made after each Service, in aid of the above Mission. There will be a TEA MEETING on the following MONDAY EVENING, at the same place. Tea on the table at half-past 6; Tickets, 1s. 6d. each; after which a Report of the Mission for the past year will be read, and address given.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.—An adjourned General MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the above Institution will be held in the Library on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at four o'clock, for the consideration of the Report brought up by the Committee appointed at the special general meeting, held on the 23rd October last.
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, Hon. Sec.
Library, Bent-street, 5th February.

COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Company's Offices, 119, George-street, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1857; to declare a dividend, if any; to elect a director in place of William Fanning, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.
Candidates for the vacant seat in the Direction are required by the 36th clause of the deed of settlement to give notice in writing to the Manager, at the Company's offices, 119, George-street, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
Sydney, 28th January, 1858.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—WILLIAM FANNING, Esq., has given the notice required by the deed of settlement that he is a candidate for re-election to the vacancy in the direction of this Company that will be occasioned by his retirement by lot on the 26th February instant. J. GRAFTON ROSS, manager.

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company hereby call a Special General Meeting of Proprietors thereof, to be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—
1. To determine whether the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting, held this day, to the effect that the Company's capital should be increased by the issue of 2250 new shares at £6 each, shall or shall not be confirmed.
2. To consider and determine on certain propositions to be then brought forward in pursuance of notice, provided the said resolution be confirmed, touching the disposal of the said new shares, and requiring the deposit thereon of one pound per share to be paid on or before the 1st May next.
3. In the event of the said resolution being confirmed, to make such calls for the payment of the second and subsequent instalments on the new shares as may be deemed expedient, in conformity with the provisions of Act 8 William IV.
By order of the Board, R. MANSFIELD.
Company's Office, Sydney, 17th February, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the General Meeting of Proprietors, held THIS DAY, a dividend of six shillings per share, and also a bonus of three shillings per share, for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, on and after the 1st March next. R. MANSFIELD. 17th February.

FREEMASONRY.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, No. 843, will be held at the Hall, York-street, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock punctually. By order of the W.M. H. WISE, secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge "Newtown Killwinning," No. 378.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Lodge Room, Newtown, THIS EVENING, at 7·30 precise time. By order of the R.W.M. J. G. M'DOUGALL, secretary.

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 548.—The Lodge of Instruction meets THIS EVENING, at the Hall, York-street, at 7 o'clock.

CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Members of the above Society will be held at Williams's Hotel, Parramatta, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant (THIS DAY), at half-past two o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the Committee, and to make arrangements for the ensuing year. W. H. CATLETT, Hon. Sec. 289, Pitt-street South, February 24th, 1858.

MR. J. F. SMYTHE, Practical, Surgical, and Mechanical Dentist, 116, Castlereagh-street North.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Election of Fellows in Sydney.—A Meeting of the Subscribers to the College Fund is hereby convened, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the General Meeting in St. Mary's Seminary on the 25th January, to be held on the evening of THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m., in the Sacred Heart School House, to appoint two Laymen and one Clergyman to receive the votes of the assembled subscribers for Fellows, which votes are to be transmitted under seal, to the Election Committee appointed at the last General Meeting for that purpose.
By order of the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe.
J. F. SHERIDAN.
Sydney, 18th February, 1858.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BATHURST TIMES: A Semi-Weekly Record of Commercial, Political, and Local News.—The rapid strides which the Western District of the Colony has made since the discovery of gold the importance of its products, the wealth of its inhabitants, and its large population, are circumstances which call for increased exertions in distributing literary intelligence. It has been suggested that the time has now arrived when Bathurst and its neighbourhood should enjoy the advantages of a second journal. For this purpose it is proposed to establish a newspaper, to be published in Bathurst, under the title of the BATHURST TIMES.
The principles upon which this paper will be conducted will be the advocating liberal and progressive measures, the supporting a good, sound, and economical government, the endeavouring to assist in redressing local grievances, and the abstaining from being the advocate of any political party, or any particular interest.
In reference to the mineral products of the Western Districts, and especially gold, this journal will strive to obtain the fullest and latest information, so that the digger may be put in possession of intelligence so important to his vocation.
It will be seen that whilst THE BATHURST TIMES will profess adhesion to no political party, the principles by which it will be guided will be those of liberal conservatism, and it will always be found to be the unflinching advocate of all measures calculated to promote the welfare and advancement of the Western Districts.
Its intelligence will comprise a careful digest of all political proceedings in the colony, as well as summaries of commercial, foreign, and domestic occurrences to the hour of going to press.
The columns of the Paper will be open to correspondents for the fair discussion of local and general subjects; but religious topics will be rigidly prohibited.
As an Advertising medium, the proprietors feel confident that the subjoined scale of charges will meet the approval and tend to the convenience of the public.
The first number of THE BATHURST TIMES will be published on Wednesday, 17th March (St. Patrick's Day), and afterwards the paper will be issued every Saturday and Wednesday morning.
The Paper will consist of four full-size pages, printed in new type, and arranged as nearly as possible in the style of the Sydney daily Journals.
Terms of Subscription.—8s. 6d. per quarter if paid in advance; 10s. if credit be given.
Terms of Advertising.—Twenty words, or two lines, 1s. Every additional ten words, 6d. Eight lines, or one inch, 3s. Every additional inch, 1s. 3d. On advertisements inserted for three months and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.
Agent for Sydney, Mr. JAMES FRYER, stationer, George-street.
N.B.—In connection with THE BATHURST TIMES a General Printing Office will be opened, furnished with every requisite for the execution of Job Printing in a superior style, and at a trifling advance on Sydney prices.

THE WESTERN BOROUGHS.—
Ad "Hesperum" C—— malignè incusantem.

"Poeta senait scripturam suam
Ab iniquis observari, et adversarios
RAPERE IN PEJOREM PARTEM"—Pigitum est.
Magister empiricus—Caupo malignus—
Utrum licentius? Utrum lascivius?

"Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo!
Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo."
February 23. C.

No. 58-19. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, February 15, 1858.
BOTANY-STREET, CHIPPENDALE, and YORK-STREET.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of March, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the complete formation of Botany-street, Chippendale from George to Cleveland streets; and York-street from Barrack-street to Petty's Hotel, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The cost tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 58-20. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th February, 1858.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, for the removal of night soil from the City during the remainder of the present year; and for Excavating and Screening Gravel in the Domain, and delivering the same upon the streets of the city, in accordance with the specifications to be seen at the offices of the City Engineer.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 58-21. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 22nd February, 1858.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Excavation for Water Reservoir, Crown-street.—In consequence of the Contractor for the excavation required for the Low Service Water Reservoir in Crown-street having failed to enter upon that work, fresh Tenders (endorsed "Tenders for Reservoir") will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, from persons willing to complete the same, at the risk and cost of the former contractor, in accordance with the plans and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer.
By order of the R. W. the Mayor,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

THE WIDOW WILTON.—A Subscription List for the widow and children of the late William Wilton, painter, who was killed by a fall over a quarry on Saturday, the 13th instant, is by the kind permission of Mr. Wilcox, stationer, George-street, lying at his shop; and Mr. W. has undertaken to receive subscriptions. The assistance of the humane and charitable is earnestly entreated for the widow and family.

£100,000 DISCOUNT on Bills. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—A HORSE of the following description was lost by me at Gratti, near Mudgee, three and half years ago, and have found him within the last month. This is to give notice, that if any person should have bought him out of pound, or otherwise, that they can have him upon showing sufficient proof of a bona fide purchase. Brands are J with triangle under, and under triangle JH conjoined with two fingers. D. COLLINS, Cullen Bullen.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, yesterday morning, a Gold Amethyst BROOCH, with a wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle round it. Lost between the Haymarket and the Railway Station, or between the platform and Chippendale gate. Apply Refreshment Room, Sydney Station.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Woolloomooloo, on the 23rd February, a bay HORSE, branded JC off shoulder. Any one bringing it to Hargreaves' Hotel, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Any person delivering the Horse and Pony herein described to Mr. PAYTEN, Parramatta, shall be rewarded with the above sum. One Bay HORSE, with long tail, stands about 15 hands 1 inch, hipped on near side, staked in shoulder on same side, branded with letter B under saddle, or on the shoulder. Also, square built Black PONY, long tail, under 14 hands, aged, and branded 333 under saddle. The above were missed from a paddock in the suburbs of Parramatta, about the 6th or 7th of January, 1858. ALFRED COX.

£25 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen from the undersigned, the following HORSES:
Brown gelding, branded on near shoulder WC, age 4 years.
Chesnut gelding, branded on near shoulder TJ, silver mane and tail, age 2 years off.
Gray filly, branded on near shoulder WM, on neck M, white streak down near hind fetlock, age 3 off.
Chesnut cob, branded on near shoulder B4, blotched, 3 years off.
Brown gelding, both hind fetlocks white, branded on off shoulder EP, aged 4 years off.
A reward of £1 each will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the horses, if strayed; or £5 each if stolen, by J. S. CALVERT, Cavan, Murrumbidgee River, near Yass.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the undermentioned CHEQUES having been stolen, payment has been stopped at the Banks. WILLIAM HENRY MOON.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, SYDNEY.

No.	1857.		£	s.	d.	
116	6th November	Pay H. Darby	1	0	0	Morse, Brothers
145	4th December	Ditto Beard	5	0	0	Ditto
146	Ditto	Ditto ditto	5	18	5	Ditto
147	Ditto	Ditto ditto	6	8	6	Morse and Sourle.

JOINT STOCK BANK, ARMIDALE.

No.	1858.		£	s.	d.	
3	16th January	Beard	1	17	0	Morse and Sourle.

CAUTION.—My Wife, ELIZABETH JONES (maiden name Stubbs) a native of Sydney, aged 50 years, of tall stature, round featured, showy in dress, and insinuating manners, deserted me eight years ago, leaving me with seven young children, the youngest eleven months old, unweaned. I hereby caution the public against giving her any credit, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. JOHN JONES, boat-builder, late Liverpool Road.

STRAYED a bay draught HORSE, branded JO on the off shoulder, white mark on the near hind fetlock. Apply H. ELLIOTT, No. 6, Payne's Yard, Phillip-street, opposite St. James' Grammar School.

STRAYED on to Elizabeth Farm, a dark brown mare, about fourteen hands high, white spot on forehead, branded TC off shoulder, and MH conjoined, MI under, near shoulder. If not claimed within thirty-one days from this date she will be sold to defray expenses.—W. E. ALLPORT, Parramatta, 22nd February.

LOST, by a poor Man, a CHEQUE for £6 1s. 3d., drawn by Messrs. Thompson, Symonds, and Co., in favour of H. Cummins, payment of which is stopped. The finder will please to return it to either of the above.

LOST, on Friday evening last, between St. Philip's Church and Miller's Point, a Gentleman's SLIPPER, not made up. Whoever will bring the same to the HERALD Office will receive Two Shillings reward.

LEFT, in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket, a Bundle containing some clothes and cabbage-tree hat, tied. One pound will be given to any person leaving the above at Mr. MAY'S, Huntsman's Inn, Parramatta-street.

THE MORETON BAY COURIER, published TWICE a WEEK.—Mr. EDWARD FERRIS, 63, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, will receive Subscriptions and Advertisements on our account. BELBRIDGE and LILLEY. COURIER Office, February 13.

£100 TO £10,000 ADVANCED on Freehold Property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, Hunter-street.

A PASSAGE to ENGLAND.—Wanted, a respectable Female to proceed to England with a family, to attend to a child, and make herself otherwise useful, for which services her passage would be paid. Apply to Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Bank Court, Sydney.

A LADY, residing in a very healthy locality, is desirous of receiving two Children to Board; they will find with her a happy home, and having no children they would be treated in every respect as her own. C., 31, College-street, near Burdekin-terrace, opposite Racecourse.

A MARRIED LADY, reserved, refined, and quiet in habits, offers her services to a family where the children are young and few, as Instructress, Companion, and to assist in needlework, for a small remuneration and comfortable home. Parramatta, or near it, preferred. HOPE, HERALD Office.

AN EFFICIENT ACCOUNTANT, whose evenings are disengaged, is open to Employment in posting-up the Books of persons desiring assistance; the highest testimonials furnished. Address A. B., Mr. Reid, butcher, Lower George-street.

EDUCATION.—Wanted, by a respectable Single Gentleman, accustomed to tuition, a situation as Teacher in a Private Family or School in town or country, or as a Clerk or Overseer. Address C. W. S., HERALD Office.

HOUSEKEEPING.—Required, the services of a Lady of active business habits, and obliging disposition, to superintend a large first-class Boarding Establishment. References required. Apply No. 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, Two (2) good workmen. W. YEOMAN, Lower George-street.

PARRAMATTA.—Wanted, an active Young Woman, as Plain Cook. Apply to Mrs. BALY, George-st.

REQUIRED by a young Female, a Situation to assist in the Housekeeping and Needlework, or to take charge of Children; employment and a respectable home the chief object. The advertiser is Church of England. Address A. B., Post Office, Singleton.

REQUIRED, at the General Post Office Hotel, a Kitchen Maid.

STOREKEEPER, OR ASSISTANT.—A Young Man of industrious and energetic habits wishes an engagement; fully understands the duties of a wine and spirit store. Address R. D., HERALD Office.

STATION wanted, in the Southern Districts (with or without stock [illegible] preferred). Apply to MORT and CO.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An Assistant Classical Master is required in the Sydney Grammar School, salary £300 per annum. Applicants are requested to call upon the Head Master between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m.

SHIPCHANDLERS, &c.—Wanted to Purchase, Deck lights, 9½ x 3½. Apply at the Phoenix Wharf.

LOADING for GUNDAGAI, heavy, and quite ready, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO'S, Clarence-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—A competent Assistant required. F. E. SLOPER, William-street.

TUTOR.—A Resident Assistant Master is required immediately at the Surry Hills Academy. He must be thoroughly competent to teach the French language, and be experienced in tuition. High references indispensable. Application at 3 daily.

TO GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Warehousemen, &c.—A respectable Young Man wants a Situation as Storekeeper, Salesman, or Collector,—town or country. Can be well recommended by his late employers. A. B. X., HERALD Office.

TAILORS wanted. Apply at H. WILSON'S, tailor and manufacturer, King-street.

WANTED to sell, a Cart Mare, 3 years old, £12 Trial given. 224, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st.

WANTED, Three Female Servants, for the country. Apply to Mrs. JONES, Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED, a Family's Washing, 2s. per dozen. Apply at BRISTOW'S, 26, Duke-street.

WANTED, a Couple, for Newcastle, as General Servants, for a family of two. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. ROACH, corner of Margaret-street and Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Girl from 16 to 18, in a family of two. Apply at Piltdown Cottage, Castlereagh-st., Redfern.

WANTED a Furnished House, with five or six rooms, within a mile of Sydney, for twelve months. With particulars, apply by letter, to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple, as House Steward and Stewardess, for the Union Club; must be persons of unexceptionable character. Apply to the Secretary, after 10 a.m.

WANTED, to rent, a detached four-roomed Cottage, within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office. Apply to Messrs. MILFORD and CROFTS, solicitors, 121, King-street East.

WANTED, immediately, the Loan of £12, with moderate interest; arrangements with the advertiser. CAROLINE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Situation as Visiting Governess, where the pupils are not more than 12 years of age. Address M. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a highly respectable Widow, a situation as Housekeeper in an hotel or public establishment. Highest references can be given, having filled a situation of great trust. Address, HOUSEKEEPER, Mrs. Pawsey's, 124, King-street.

WANTED, a Female as general House Servant; good character required. Apply, No. 1, Argyle-place, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a plain Cook and Laundress. Mrs. G. LAMB, 135, George-street.

WANTED, a Needlewoman. Apply No. 357, George-street.

WANTED, Two Rooms, on the ground floor, with use of kitchen. Mrs. JONES, 91, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a young Man, for a Butcher's Shop. Apply to WILLIAM PRICE, George-street, Hay Market.

WANTED, a good Milch Goat; guarantee required. State quantity of milk daily, price, &c. X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable English Female as Waitress; as the place will be one of trust, one only with satisfactory testimonials will be treated with. J. C. GLUE, corner Brougham-place, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Farm Labourers, Boys, and Female Servants, for town and country. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as General House Servant. Apply Hamburgh Hotel, 108, King-street.

WANTED, a Second Cook, for the steamship London. Apply on board, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock THIS DAY.

WANTED, Two Painters. None need apply but first-rate hands at the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

WANTED, to Sell Two Patent Sewing Machines Cheap. No. 309, Kent-street.

WANTED, a respectable qualified female as an Assistant Teacher, in a Church of England school. A good plain and fancy needlewoman indispensable. Address, stating references and amount of salary required, to M. L., Post Office, Penrith.

WANTED.—To Masons and Carpenters.—TENDERS Wanted for the Erection of a Manse, near Bowenfells. Plans and specifications to be seen at M'LENNON's store. Tenders will be received until MONDAY, 8th March proximo.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
Sealed tenders to be addressed to "Committee of Management of Presbyterian Church," Bowenfells.
Bowenfells, 20th February, 1858.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man, as Lodger, (Board or otherwise). Terms moderate. 42, Yurong-street.

WANTED, a young Girl as Servant, about 16 years of age; one accustomed to children would be preferred. Apply at No. 1, Lyceum-place, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Plasterer, in Hunter-street, two doors from Phillip-street. Apply between 9 and 10. W. PULLIN.

WANTED, Boy to Cut and Salt Meat. Enquire at the Royal Sovereign, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, by a Law Stationer, as an Engrossing Clerk, a first-rate and an expeditious writer. Address STATIONER, HERALD Office, with price expected per folio on paper and parchment.

WANTED, for Cash, old Posts, Rails, and Palings. H. R. REID, Macquarie-street, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to A. FLEMING, South Head Road, opposite Barrack Gate.

WANTED, out of town, a House or Cottage, with four or five rooms and small garden. Water frontage or view of the harbour preferred. Address F. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good steady Female Cook and Laundress. Apply at the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, a Weighing Machine, to weigh from 15 to 20 hundred weight, by PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Phillip-street North, opposite the Water Police Office.

WANTED, a steady Man, to attend to a pony. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a Thorough Servant, English or Scotch. Mrs BENNETT, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable English or Scotch Girl, as General House Servant, in a small family: she must be a good laundress. Apply to Mrs. JAMES GIBSON, No. 6, Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General Servant, that can wash and iron. Apply to Mrs. MAY, 23, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Boy accustomed to a Printing Office. FREDERICK WHITE, 98, William-street.

WANTED, a Man and his Wife—the former as indoor Servant, the latter as Cook. Apply to Mrs. ARMITAGE, 3, College-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, Man as Station Servant, Woman House ditto, for two gentlemen. OLIVER STAINES, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Two respectable English Servants, as Parlourmaid and Housemaid. 2, Church-hill.

WANTED, by Young Man (a Carpenter), Employment in a store, or anything in which he could make himself useful. Address C. R. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED to RENT, a good and convenient Family Residence, with a garden and paddock (or without the latter), a good supply of water, within five miles of Sydney. Rent not so much an object if the situation is desirable. Address H. W., St. Peter's Post Office, Cook's River.

WANTED, an active and respectable Lad, by J. B. MUMMERY, chemist and druggist, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. RICHARD JOHNSON, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a House, containing five or six rooms, kitchen, &c., &c., in or near to Sydney; one with a paddock attached will be preferred. Address, stating precise situation and rent, F. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Tinplate Worker for the country. [illegible]

WANTED, a Coachman, a middle-aged man. Apply Mr. DANGAR, Grantham, Potts' Point.

WANTED, to Apprentice a Lad to the saddlery business; one that has been seven months, and whose master is lately deceased. Apply No. 3, Berwick-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid. Apply in the forenoon, at Greenknowe, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant, one who can wash and iron well. Apply to Mrs. WOOLNOUGH, Duke-street, Balmain, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED, for a small family, a General Servant; must be good cook. At No. 3, Devonshire terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Governess, for the country, who has had some experience in teaching, and can give good references; she must also have a thorough knowledge of music and French. Address H. W., St. Peter's, Post Office, Cook's River.

WANTED, a really good strong carvel-built Boat, from three to five tons; also, a good Dingy.
For SALE, 1000 prime Wethers near Yass.
For SALE, a Circumferenter, in first-rate condition.
To LET, a good Public-house; rent moderate.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, to take charge of a child to wet-nurse, by Mrs. MAYTUM, 187, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at No. 47, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Laundress, with good references, for a respectable family. For particulars apply to Mr. REILLY, Market and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a Boy, with good character; must know Sydney well. Apply 334, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

WANTED, in Parramatta, or a short distance from Sydney, to Bind a Lad, twelve years old, to a trade. Remuneration not the chief object, and a Wesleyan family preferred. Apply, by letter, to M. F., Liverpool Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, Employment as Needlewoman, to go out by the day. Address M. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Boy, to look after a pony, and make himself useful. Apply at 3, Baptist's Houses, opposite Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, just arrived from England, an Engagement as Governess, or Companion. Address ALPHA, Mr. Horner's, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Forty good Teams.—Constant employment for the above number of teams can be obtained at the Rooty Hill Steam Saw Mills, in bringing down sawn timber to the Parramatta Railway Station. Applicants are informed that they can reside at the mills at a very moderate expense, as there is a good store on the premises where they can purchase all they require, both for themselves and their horses. They are also informed that any sized paddock can be made to turn their cattle into. Apply at the Rooty Hill Steam Saw Mills; or to JONES and PALMER, Pitt and King streets, Sydney.

WANTED, an Assistant, in a retail grocery establishment; must have good references, without which none need apply. 70, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General Servant, as plain Cook, and to wash for a small family. 379, Kent-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant; one that can wash and iron. Apply at the Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Family's Washing. 2s. 6d. per dozen. Address M. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active Young Man, well accustomed to a Butcher's Shop. Apply at the corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Situation, to Teach two or three young children, and do needlework; or as Housekeeper. Apply or address at 208, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. Satisfactory references can be given.

WANTED, a House or Cottage, with 5 or 6 rooms, stabling, and paddock, in the vicinity of Darling Point or Double Bay. If with water frontage would be preferred. Address R. P. RICHARDSON, 398, George-street, 4th door from the EMPIRE Office.

WANTED, to SELL, a bargain, first-class Cottage Piano, 6¾ octaves. J. THOMPSON, Hunter-st.

£26,000 WANTED, in one sum, on mortgage for three or five years, on City Property in the centre of Melbourne, worth £60,000, title good. Immediate application to be made to JAMES MACOBOY, Esq., solicitor, 62, Chancery-lane, Melbourne, stating the lowest rate of interest at which the amount will be lent.

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THE PURGATORY OF PRISONERS.

(From the Economist.)

We have several times had occasion to remark that perhaps the feature which most especially distinguishes this age from those which preceded it, is the amount of earnest benevolence which is directed to the great subject of social improvement. Hundreds, not to say thousands, are now devoting time, thought, and toil to the task of raising the character and condition of the wretched and the wicked, not at all as a mere matter of prudence, nor altogether as a matter of philanthropy, but as an urgent and solema duty, owed by the favoured and educated members of the community to those classes whom Providence has fixed in a less fortunate and happy station. The suffering, the destitute, the ignorant, the dangerous, and the criminal classes, have each their special friends and sympathisers—men to whom each several form of human misfortune appeals with peculiar force. These various philanthropists and social reformers are now, by help of the Association which has lately met at Birmingham, endeavouring to combine their exertions and mutually to communicate their several principles and plans; and the diffusion of sound views and the stimulus of flagging zeal will, we may fairly hope, be the result.

Of all the communications elicited by this Conference, none appears more valuable than a paper read by Mr. Hill describing the result of his personal inquiry into the working of the system recently introduced among the convicts of Ireland, by the sagacious and energetic Director of Convict Prisons, Captain Crofton, under the enlightened sanction and encouragement of the Lord-Lieutenant. And as Captain Crofton has himself just issued a semi-official account of his proceedings, and as another report of them has just appeared from the pen of the Rev. Orby Shipley, to which we hope soon to give a separate notice;—we trust that the issue of this attempt practically to solve one of our hardest social problems will soon be known as widely as it deserves.

Captain Crofton, convinced that the majority of convicts are capable of reformation; that hope and encouragement are essential elements in any reformatory scheme; that to reform criminals is at once the wisest, the most merciful, and the most economical way of dealing with them; and that to cast prisoners, on their discharge from gaol, loose upon the world with cash and without employment, is to undo, or at least to risk, the whole work which prison authorities have been labouring to effect—has adopted a plan of which two features are salient and peculiar. First, he passes the convicts through a series of stages, each distinguished from its predecessor by somewhat milder discipline and somewhat more extensive privileges, and promotion from the lower to the higher of which is regulated by the industry and good conduct of the prisoner; and, secondly, when he, the prisoner, becomes eligible for a ticket-of-leave, he is placed in an intermediary institution, where he is both trained for self-maintenance and self-control, and afforded means of proving his capacity for both. From this institution he is sent forth as soon as he is considered fit to "go alone," and as soon as a master can be found willing to employ him, or as soon as he has earned enough to emigrate—if desirous of doing so. After giving a detailed account of the system, Mr. Hill continues:—

Having now brought under your notice the principal features of Irish convict treatment, let me briefly sum up the results of reformatory principles, as the Board has succeeded in reducing them to practice.

1st.—A most remarkable improvement has taken place in the bodily health of the prisoners. The mortality of 1854 was as high as eight per cent.; in 1855, it was under five per cent.; and in 1856, it did not quite reach two per cent.—a diminution which the medical officers, after making all due allowance for difference of seasons, attribute mainly to the change of

2nd.—The quantity of labour performed by the prisoners is nearly three times its former amount. I shall add a table in my appendix which will show that at Lusk the labour of the prisoners, rating their wages at a lower average than that which they obtain immediately on their discharge, makes the establishment entirely self-supporting; paying, in addition to the outlay for food and clothing, ample interest on capital by way of rent, all the cost of repairs—that of the services of the officers, who are especially attached to it, together with its proportion of the general expenses of the Board, including the salaries of the directors, and, indeed, all charges which it would have to encounter if it were a private institution.

And here I may not improperly record the firm persuasion of the directors that the success of their enterprise is, in no small degree, to be attributed to the cordial sanction which their measures have received from the Lord-Lieutenant; his high office, and still higher character, have wrought an irresistible effect in conciliating adverse prejudices, and in winning the co-operation of all classes.

3rd.—It cannot be doubted that the moral character of the prisoners must have been raised even in a higher degree than the physical. Indeed, the improvement which has taken place in the health of the inmates can only be referred to moral causes. With the exception of Lusk no new station has been added, nor has any old station been abandoned. The number of punishments has rapidly decreased, while the gratuities allowed by Government as rewards are not on the whole greater than they were before, though distributed in a somewhat different manner.

Under these conditions, the threefold amount of labour to which I have adverted must be considered a moral result, arguing most forcibly the genuineness and the permanency of the reformation effected.

4th.—My hearers will not be surprised to find that the results to which I have called their attention have produced another consequence of the highest value. The demand by employers for the services of discharged prisoners now exceeds the supply. As this fact is a crucial test by which the whole system must stand or fall, I spared no pains to verify the statement which I have made.

It may seem but an ungracious return to Captain Crofton, the Chairman of the Board, and to Mr. Lentaigne and Captain Whitty, his colleagues, who have, I am proud to say, admitted me to their friendship—that I, without their knowledge, and through independent channels, should institute an inquiry, for the purpose of checking any error into which they might have fallen, from a natural bias towards a work of their own heads and hearts. I hope my friends will forgive the step which I have taken, when they learn, as they will now do from my lips, how fully the accuracy of their representations has been corroborated by the facts thus ascertained.

The average of wages which these men can command is not less than ten shillings per week. Many, however, partly in the hope of earning a better remuneration abroad, and partly to avoid the danger of being again drawn into the vortex of crime by their old companions, use the knowledge acquired, and the fund accumulated during their long imprisonment, to emigrate; chiefly, I believe, to Canada.

As the Board, through its officers, takes measures to keep discharged prisoners in view to the best of its power, the conduct of many of them is known, and of by far the greater number it is known to be good. Those who depart on tickets of leave are bound, under pain of forfeiting that licence, to report themselves monthly to the police of the district in which they reside, and thus they are held under more complete supervision than the others. In the appendix I shall give an account, so far as it can be obtained on actual information, and without resorting to mere estimate, which will throw some light, though an imperfect one, upon the success of the new system, so far as it can be displayed by figures. Captain Crofton, while he candidly avows his inability to frame a statistical table which would deserve confidence, yet, combining the information which he has collected with his general experience, assures me that he should be much disappointed to find, if the precise truth could be known, that ten per cent. of the convicts discharged since the new treatment commenced had returned to evil courses. And, for myself, I should consider his opinion so formed as worthy of reliance—not implicit reliance, for that he would not ask—and yet I feel persuaded that the chances of any material errors are very few.

Thus then, in my humble judgment, the Board of Directors of Irish Convict Prisons have practically solved the problem which has so long perplexed our Government and our Legislature—What shall we do with our convicts? The results of their great experiment answer thus—Keep your prisoners under sound and enlightened discipline until they are reformed—keep them for your own sake and for theirs. The vast majority of all who enter your prisons as criminals can be sent back into the world, after no unreasonable term of probation, honest men and useful citizens. Let the small minority remain, and if death arrives before reformation, let them remain for life.

This is a thoughtful, careful, and most interesting account of an attempt which, next to the institution of Reformatory Schools, may be safely called the most successful experiment of social reformers in our own day. Between Mr. Carlyle on the one hand vindictively denouncing "Scoundrelism" and proposing to shoot it down, without any consciousness of the narrowness of the gulf which separates Scoundrelism from our average humanity, and the *Hospital*-School of criminal reform on the other hand, which regards crime as a mere disease to be pitied, tenderly treated, alleviated, and, if possible, cured by medicines and applications as little disagreeable as possible,—the system adopted by Captain Crofton in his experiment on Irish Convict Prisons, and the tone of Mr. Shipley's pamphlet which explains that system, steers a true middle course. And that course has been crowned with a remarkable success, which shows at once that the "scoundrels" of society are after all but perverted (often very slightly perverted) *men*, and yet that they are men fully conscious of their criminality, often anxious to expiate it, and easily taught to respect the law of justice they have violated when they see it strictly enforced *for* as well as *against* themselves. We fully believe the method adopted by Captain Crofton in the Irish Convict Prisons to be the true solution of the most difficult social problem of the day. In a leading article last week we explained the outline of Captain Crofton's scheme. We will now, by the aid of Mr. Shipley's excellent book, fill in a few details, and point out how completely the method as a whole seems applicable to our English prisons.

First, however, we may say a single word on the book itself and its style. It is vigorously, and, if we may use the expression, eagerly written, with a single view to its object. It has, to a certain extent, the tone of an ecclesiastical school with which we have little sympathy; but the religious spirit is both deep and healthy, and if taken apart from what seems to us the slightly technical ecclesiasticism of the pamphlet, which, for example, renders the author shy of using either the word or the thought "Protestant" in any connection with the English Church, it will awaken genuine sympathy in men of all schools. We hope the allusive Puseyism of a few parenthetical sentences will not prevent men of very different Church principles from studying this most valuable account of a most valuable experiment.

Captain Crofton's scheme for convicts assumes a sentence of at least four years' penal servitude, without which no sufficient time would be allowed for the trial of his method. Each prisoner is first subjected to a nine-months' solitary imprisonment, in order to mark strongly at first the penal character of the discipline. It is found, too, that, for this limited period, solitude has a softening influence on the mind. Much crime arises from the hurry of worldly excitement and passion. A criminal who is forced to look at his inmost mind and his past life, is, after the subsidence of the first self-will, soon self-convicted; and that he should be self-convicted is sure to secure his respect for the operation of the law in the execution of the penalty he has incurred. Mr. Shipley truly remarks that this step is far harder with the Irish than with almost any class of verence for law. It is impulsive and lawless in its higher forms. In its lowest, it almost hates law. The great tendency of the system adopted by Captain Crofton is to make the prisoners feel, after this first stage of their penalty, that law is not wholly against them; that it can protect them in privileges of their own as well as restrain them from the breach of others' privileges; that there is a side of it favourable to them, as well as a side of it hostile to them. This is managed by a classification of the prisoners after the first nine months of solitary life. The probation or lowest class, includes those only who have behaved ill in the solitary cell, or those whose health did not permit them to complete their time there. Others are put into the class called the third, from which they must rise through the second and first classes before they can in any case be permitted to go to the intermediate establishments, where freedom is partially and tentatively restored to them. This rise they may hasten or retard by their own conduct. The minimum period in the third class (for an exemplary convict) is two months,—in the second, six months,—and in the first, a year; so that, including the nine months of solitary confinement, no man can be free of the prisons proper and admitted into the intermediate establishments within two years and five months, nor usually in so short a time. The system of promotion from class to class depends on the convict's behaviour in three respects—his amenability to authority as a prisoner, his diligence as a scholar in the prison school, and his industry as a mechanic in the trade he is taught. He is characterised monthly; and only those who during every month receives the highest character in every respect are eligible for the intermediate establishments in the time mentioned. The conduct and industry marks by which the exact stage of the prisoner's career is denoted, are worn on his sleeve; and any breach of discipline secures his degradation, *i.e.*, the loss of the marks he has acquired up to this point. How strongly this emulative influence acts upon the Irish convict's mind, we learn from the evidence of one of the chaplains, who says:—

The badges or marks pointing out the progress he has made on the road to liberty, encourage his aspirations for the same. The denial of them sensibly reminds him of his retrogression from the goal. Excitement, sometimes amounting to fury, which I have seen prisoners manifest when stripped of these badges, I would boldly instance as so many genuine manifestations of these emblems of approaching liberty.

This is very remarkable, and indicates, we think, one of the differences between the Irish and English criminals. The former are more lawless, but also more impressible. We doubt if the stimulus of hope and emulation would act so powerfully on the English convict; though we should expect that fewer of them would retrogade who had once given promise of amendment.

No prisoners, then, are transferred to the intermediate establishments within two years and five months,—few so soon. If a man's sentence of penal servitude is to run for seven years, he would not be admitted there till he had passed four years in the ordinary prison, and then would be required, even though exemplary in conduct, to pass one year and three months more in the intermediate stage before a release on license could be accorded. Again, a man sentenced to ten years would be required to pass six years in the ordinary prisons, and one year and six months in the intermediate establishments, before any license could be accorded. Before quitting Captain Crofton's *ordinary-prison* system, we must quote the report of prison disciplines of Philipstown, one of the ordinary prisons, in 1855 and 1856, to show how remarkably the new system has operated to diminish the violence and ill-conduct of the prisoners:—

It must be borne in mind that the daily average in 1856 was greater by thirty-five prisoners than in 1855.

	In 1855.	In 1856.
Attempts to break prison	6	..
Mutinous conduct	64	1
Assaults on prison officers	7	1
Malicious accusation of ditto ..	1	1
Assaults on prisoners	15	21
Theft.....	53	15
Insubordination	79	35
Disobedience and insolence....	85	85
Disorderly conduct	172	46
Breach of prison rules (slight offences)	294	80
Total.....	775	285

To the number 285 must be added an item unknown to the report of 1855, Idleness, &c., 20, making a gross total of 305 defaulters.

The intermediate stage between prison-life and freedom is passed at Smithfield in Dublin, an establishment intended for tradesmen; at Lusk, a colony meant for agricultural training, which is a rural appendage to Smithfield; and at Forts Camden and Carlisle on each side of Cork harbour, places meant for men employed on public works. The object is to give enough freedom, and even enough exposure to temptation, to try the strength of the prisoner, while an effectual check is till kept on his conduct, and the influences around him still tend to keep him steady. All criminal costume is removed, and the men dressed like ordinary workmen. They are despatched in turn on errands of tradesmen's duty and errands of trust into the town and neighbouring country. The slightest violation of their trust and the slightest breach of discipline remits them at once to the old prison life. They are allowed to earn as much as 2s. 6d. a week during this stage of their career, against the time of release, and a portion of this sum they are permitted to receive at once, in order to give them an opportunity of exercise in the habit of frugality and self-denial. And there are many proofs that this education in self-restraint is not lost. Captain Crofton tells us that no instance is known of a convict trusted out on commission with the money of his brother prisoners—often as much as a pound—who has applied it dishonestly, or even inspired his fellow-convicts with distrust. The trust reposed in them is felt as an honour, and as an honour it is faithfully respected. Here again we doubt whether English convicts would be so impressible: honesty they would learn more rapidly:—but the binding power of honour, of the parole, is more likely to catch hold of the generous and impulsive nature of the Irish. We must extract Mr. Shipley's very interesting account of the education given at the intermediate establishment, Smithfield.

Education is a subject by no means neglected at these intermediate institutions. Four hours every evening are devoted to the intellectual culture of the convicts' mind. This is chiefly of an elementary sort; and it is imparted in a manner to attract the often blunted faculties and obtuse ideas with which it has to grapple. The success attending this system is great. The Directors were very fortunate in obtaining the services of a gentleman, who had gained much experience in the establishment of evening schools in Dublin, and who was recommended by the National Board of Education, Mr. Organ. By this gentleman "lectures are given every evening of such a nature as to prepare the prisoners for the world in which they are about to mix, whether their destination be the colonies, or at home." It is stated that the two subjects which always attract the greatest attention amongst the inmates of Smithfield, are the colonies, and any moral question. In Captain Crofton's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, this following are selected: Pursuit of Knowledge; Remarkable Inventions; New South Wales and New Zealand; Man, his duty to God and relation to his Fellows; the Atmosphere and its uses; Railways and Telegraphs; History; Printing; What a man with brains may do; Coal; Physical Geography; Self-denial and decision of Character; Canada; the Calendar; Works of God; Wonders of Science; Temperance; Machinery. Now, the writer is able to testify to the interesting manner in which these lectures are given. He has seen the interest they excite; and, what is more to the point, he can prove the hold they take upon their hearers. The men, during the delivery of the lectures, are encouraged to take notes. They do so; and during their times of work, the trade instructors are in the habit of directing the conversation to the subjects of the lectures. Now, mark the result. On Saturday evenings instead of the usual lecture being delivered, the prisoners are arranged in lines on opposite sides of the schoolroom, and are set to work to question each other upon the subject-matter of the week's programme. These questions and answers are generally given as quickly as a spectator can commit them to paper. The replies are often criticised by the questioner; and if not considered by him to be satisfactory, he stands upon his feet, and openly instructs his less mindful neighbour. The questions are given, and replied to alternatively from one side of the hall to the other; and the eagerness displayed by opposing factions sometimes amounts to positive excitement. This sort of competitive examination is looked upon as the great recreation of the week; and as such is highly prized by the men. Its benefits are manifold. It encourages attention to the lectures. It sharpens the intelligence, in making notes. It opens the understanding, by making reflection inevitable upon cause and effect. It cultivates the intellect, in requiring consideration for questions. It immensely quickens the mental powers, in necessitating immediate replies.

One most remarkable result of the foundation of these intermediate establishments is that one of them already is—all of them can be made—self-supporting. In the Lusk colony there is a considerable annual balance, arising from the labour of these semi-liberated convicts, after deducting all expenses of superintendence, food, gratuity to the men themselves, and even their share of the salary of the Board of Directors. And the applications for their labour—directly they become eligible for release on license—are now considerably more numerous than are the men to satisfy them. It must be remembered, however, that the system has only been in operation 21 months; and we fear that relapses, when they come, will be likely to occur at some little distance of time after release,—when the freshness of their teaching has worn off.

Finally, the result of this experiment is so encouraging that we would strongly urge its immediate application, *mutatis mutandis*, to the English prison system. Captain Crofton estimates the incorrigible convicts, who at present are never suited for the intermediate stage at all, at 25 or 30 per cent. of the whole. The remaining 75 or 70 per cent. he believes are all capable of rising to the intermediate stage. Of those who do reach the intermediate discipline, not two per cent. have had to be reconsigned to the ordinary prison discipline before their discharge. Out of 1300 men in this stage, only 26 have been sent back to the old prisons. And after ultimate release not ten per cent. are believed to be found returning to crime. This last point is not easily ascertainable, except in the case of those relieved with a revocable licence, and who, therefore, remain under surveillance. Of these not three per cent. have had their licences revoked; and it seems not improbable therefore, that a proportion of ten per cent. really covers the renegades. If, therefore, we take the reclaimable convicts at only 70 per cent. of the whole, and deduct 15 per cent. on these 70 for those who fall back either during or after their intermediate stage, we shall have 60 per cent, of our criminal population really restored to respectability by this system—a result we could scarcely dare to hope for, were it not for the results of Captain Crofton's experiment.

The great test of its success is the real demand on the part of employers for the labour of men who are training in the intermediate establishments, while common prisoners on release can never get employment, unless their past life can be concealed. But here the employer sees the system in action; he hears the men conversing and questioning each other after the week's lectures; he perceives the gradual growth of intelligence and self-respect in their minds, and he cannot but trust the men. Shall we, then, be slow to apply in England a system that has produced such results? There is no sadder record than the record of our English prison-systems, vibrating between false severity and false indulgence, and alike unsuccessful in teaching the prisoners to learn, to hope, and to trust. Captain Crofton has done much to remove this shadow from our land. It will be disgraceful to England not to seize eagerly on the hope his success holds out. We thank Mr. Shipley most heartily for his little book, and entreat our readers to resort to its pages for a record of which we have given a very poor and imperfect outline.

THE RECENT HISTORY OF EGYPT.

(From the Saturday Review.)

Egypt exhibits far more conspicuously than any other part of the Ottoman Empire the process of that resuscitation and transformation which it is the policy and interest of Western Europe to promote in the East. It has enjoyed the advantage of a security guaranteed by the Great Powers for sixteen years; and it has been governed by two very remarkable men. Mahomet Ali, at an early period of his career, imported into the Government of the country many of the notions which he knew to prevail in the West. He commenced great public works with a view to open or facilitate communication; he placed the whole management of the land under a uniform administration; he founded a regular system of primary and advanced education; and he established a standing army of natives. He was succeeded by a grandson, entirely unworthy of him—a mere selfish, indolent, Oriental despot. But, happily for Egypt, Abbas Pacha died early, and was succeeded by his uncle, Said Pacha, the present viceroy. An account of what Said Pacha has already done during the few years of his reign, has lately been published by M. Paul Merruau; and although it is perhaps slightly coloured by the prepossessions of the writer, who is an enthusiastic advocate of the Suez Canal, yet its substantial accuracy is, we believe, indisputable: and the picture presented of the good lying within the power of a single wise and honest ruler to achieve is well worth examining. We will state, as briefly as possible, the general direction in which Said Pacha has worked, and the general results which have followed his exertions.

His first task was to centralize the civil authority. It is the great source of the Sultan's weakness that his lieutenants are almost independent of him, and govern, rob, and maltreat their provinces after their pleasure. In Egypt, there were in the same way governors of provinces who were permitted to rule as they pleased, provided they paid to the viceregal treasury their regular quota of tribute. Said Pacha entirely suppressed them, and substituted what M. Merruau calls prefects of departments—the distinction between them and the old governors of provinces being, we presume, that the former are only agents of the supreme government. Said Pacha at the same time reorganised the system of military conscription. The recruits were formerly compelled to serve for life. Now every male in Egypt is obliged to serve in the army for one year; and there are no exemptions. The chiefs of the villages had a prescriptive claim to exempt their children, but Said Pacha would admit of no inequality in this respect, and by the display of some necessary severity he carried his point. The amount of the standing army is astonishingly small, as it only numbers 12,000 men. But the geography of the country is in their favour, for the main body is quartered in an entrenched camp near a central station; and by the aid of the telegraph, the railway, and the river, the men can easily be moved to any spot where their presence may be required.

Said Pacha also introduced a great change in the tenure of property and the method of collecting the taxes. His father declared himself by a sudden edict, sole proprietor of the land, giving the former proprietors a pecuniary compensation equivalent to their yearly receipts. His object was, to be able to determine at his pleasure the extent and situation of the districts which should be assigned to the production of the articles which his acquaintance with the state of the European markets suggested would be most in demand. The fellahs paid in kind; and the pressure of taxation was so heavy that not only were they reduced to the minimum of subsistence, but they were deeply in debt to the Government. Said Pacha has entirely abandoned all attempts to determine the nature and extent of the crops to be cultivated; he has given to the cultivators not the absolute ownership, but the usufruct of the soil; he has remitted all existing debts; he has ordered all taxes to be paid in coin; and, in order to promote the industry of individuals, he has abolished the old system by which each village was responsible for the payment of the whole sum levied on it; and now every cultivator is separately liable, and has only to pay his own individual contingent. The Viceroy has also taken every means of opening the internal trade of the country. The cities were subject to the payment of a very heavy octroy on all goods brought into them, and this octroy was let out to contractors, who had the goods brought into the city, and then seized on them altogether, unless their owners would pay a certain sum in excess of the legal duty. Said Pacha has entirely done away with all payments on the introduction of merchandise into the cities. Foreign merchants, also, are now allowed to purchase directly from the producers; and all attemps at establishing a monopoly of carriage, so as to prevent any of the cultivators from enjoying a ready access to a market are steadily discouraged. Trade is being rapidly developed; and it is found that the Egyptians make excellent traders. The natives beat the Europeans. Directly they are allowed to develope their energies, and a good Government permits the accumulation of capital, they show the superiority which is given them by their greater sobriety and economy, and by their knowledge of the country.

The short reign of the Viceroy has also been marked by the execution of great public undertakings. The greatest of these has been the cleansing of the Mahmoudieh Canal, which is the main channel of communication between the upper districts and Alexandria. It was constructed in 1819; but, even in the latter years of Mahomet Ali, its utility promised to be speedily at an end, owing to the rapid accretion of deposits left by the water of the Nile, which feeds it. When Said Pacha succeeded his nephew, the deposits had attained such a height that the exact length of time during which the canal would be available was easily calculable. The Viceroy was not a man to do a thing by halves. He determined that the whole canal should be cleansed within a month. He directed an engineer to estimate the number of men required. The estimate was fixed at 67,000. Orders were instantly sent to the Provinces, and portions of the work assigned to different districts. It was announced that when this portion was completed, the men of that district should be at liberty to return home. This acted as a premium on despatch, and the Provinces sent nearly double the number required. Adequate supplies of food were provided, and physicians were sent to watch over the health of the workmen—two measures that showed, as much perhaps as anything, that Egypt was under a new *regime*. The canal was cleansed in twenty-two days; and at the same time an excellent road was formed with the mud taken out of the bed. The railway from Cairo to Suez is being constructed in much the same way, the Viceroy being bent on having it finished in the least possible time, and having furnished the contractor with thrice the number of men he asked for. Other plans of minor importance are also being executed, or are already in operation. A service of steam-vessels is to be established for the coasting trade of the Red Sea; and a steam-tug company has been formed, and allowed to begin its operations with a concession highly favourable to the adventurers, on condition that they will render certain services to the country, and more especially that they will keep the bed of the Mahmoudieh free from deposits, by constant dredging.

Some efforts have also been made to foster education. Mahomet Ali set on foot a number of military schools for the different branches of the service; but now that the army is so small, one elementary school and one school for the staff suffice. Great attention has been paid to encouraging the study of medicine, and a year ago a medical school was opened with much solemnity by the Pacha. At Cairo, there are a few secondary schools frequented by the aristocracy of the country; but the Viceroy appears to be of opinion, and very wisely, that it is worse than useless to stimulate an unhealthy and unnatural growth of knowledge among a people who have as yet scarcely any means of comprehending Western ideas, and who would gain little by a superficial acquaintance with books which they could not really understand. Material civilisation, as it is often called, is the grand requisite and the grand education for a country like Egypt. This is the first generation of Egyptians for hundreds of years that has tasted the influence of that sweetest of thoughts to the industrious—that their money is their own. This alone is an influence the civilising effect of which cannot be overrated. Were Egypt to enjoy but a few years untroubled with war or civil tumult, and were it ruled by such men as Said Pacha, it would soon become what nature intended it to be—one of the wealthiest and finest countries in the world. Considering that its present ruler has been at the head of affairs so short a time, and that it has during this period undergone the strain which the Russian war placed on its resources, it is surprising that the stride towards civilisation which it has already taken should have been so great and so decisive.

CANISTER FOOD.

(From the Leisure Hour.)

Perhaps some people who read these pages may have heard of a question which a certain witty epicure once proposed to a certain dead fish. The fish, be it understood, was no sooner set upon the epicure's plate than it gave indications of having been much longer out of the water than was compatible with freshness; and as we westerns are of opinion (contrary to the notions of the Siamese) that piscine food cannot be too fresh, the wit demurred to eating it. To give the entertainer a hint of the state of the case was a delicate matter, but the wit accomplished it thus:—Taking the fish upon his fork, he first raised it to his mouth, and whispered something; then, taking it away from his mouth, he placed it to his ear.

"What are you doing?" demanded the guest."

"I am asking the fish a question."

"A question?"

"I asked it if by chance it happened to know how my brother was, who is at sea; but the fish says it has not been there for the last fortnight."

Well, reader, but I have partaken of fish which had been dead ten years: and, judging from appearances, that fish might have been quietly stowed away for the delectation of our grandchildren's children, and might have tasted, after that long lapse of years, as well as ever. I do not mean salted fish; indeed, the latter would not last so long; I allude to fish preserved in tin canisters, hermetically sealed, by a process which I shall describe. Fish has been chosen for illustration because it is the most delicate of all animal foods; but the canister mode of preserving is alike applicable to fish, flesh, and fowl.

To understand the philosophy of the process, one must commence with the fact, that if air be totally excluded from animal or vegetable substances, decomposition cannot ensue. Now, such being the case, they cannot spoil; for it is because of decomposition that unsalted meats, after keeping some time, become offensive.

I do not know any industrial art of common life, the various steps of which are more worthy to be seen and studied than the one now under discussion. The operations of some processes are interesting only to certain classes. An engineer, for instance, will look with pleasure on the manufacture of a steam engine, or any other triumph of mechanical skill; a tailor might gaze with admiration on the metamorphosis of steel wire into sewing needles; whilst I suppose the birth, parentage, and education of a sewing machine, though pleasing matters for a slop contractor to think about, would lacerate a tailor's susceptibilities not a little. All, however, must eat and drink. These are matters which come home to everybody's appreciation; therefore few, I imagine, would depart from a canister-preserving provision workshop without experiencing pleasure at what they had seen. The housewife might there learn several hints which would be serviceable to her; the mechanist would see performed some delicate operations in his own line; and the philanthropist would bring away with him food for contemplation, in reflecting how much a few obvious scientific applications can accomplish by equalising God's gifts, taking the exuberance of animal life from regions where it is valueless from its very abundance, and conveying it to other regions where hungry multitudes are waiting to be fed.

Perhaps the reader will follow me ideally into one of these food-preserving stores. He had better go hungry, for nice things have to be tasted—how else shall he be able to tender his opinions? We enter the premises through a large double door, and immediately discover ourselves to be in a place whose something unusual is going on. The house is full of savoury smells. Workpeople are hurrying hither and thither, as if they were running a race against time, which, in one sense, they are, for the operation does not admit of indefinite delay. The medley of people you casually meet with in the passages is a peculiar feature. Some have butcher's aprons, for butchers they are; others are clad in the white cap and pinafore adopted by cooks—this is intelligible; but presently you will see a dark-skinned tinker-looking man, with a soldering-iron in one hand and a tin plate in the other. He does not look very appetising; you begin to wish you had lunched. Do not fear; that tin-plate worker has not to finger the viands, nor indeed is he so dirty as he looks; fingering metal all day long would make you look grimy too. Let us now go systematically to work, beginning at the beginning, and understanding as we go on.

Although canister-preserved provisions have not yet found their way into ordinary households, there are some little articles of food commonly known to most housekeepers, and which may serve for immediate illustration. Everybody knows, I presume, how to open a box of sardines. The opening is accomplished by a knife of peculiar construction, which, perforating the tin-plate, rips it open and displays the fish. Well, it is quite clear the sardines never got into the case by the way we extract them; they were soldered in; but that soldering involves some nice points, which we will now endeavour to make out.

Of all articles of cookery, a soup is most congenial to the canister-process; a soup, therefore, we will select for illustration, if the reader pleases. Going into the tin-plate department, we see men busily engaged forming canisters of all shapes and sizes; but the soup canisters are always cylindrical, and it is those we have to deal with at present. Being finished, all except the top, they look very much like coffee canisters with their lids removed. In this condition they are sent into the cook's shop, where the soup materials being inserted, the filled canisters return once more to the tinplate worker, who solders on the top, through which latter he perforates a little hole, and returns the canisters to the cooking department, where we will follow them.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," says an old adage; but two cooks at least are engaged in the manufacture of every canister of preserved soup. One cook mixes the materials, the other cooks them; and as the cooking operation requires much address, the second cook must be something of a chemist and a mechanician as well. The cases are now arranged on a frame-work platform of steam pipes, and are surrounded with a liquid, the boiling point of which is considerably higher than the boiling point of water. The bath reaches nearly up to the top of each canister, but not quite, for reasons which will presently be seen. Of course, the heat of the bath communicates itself to the materials of the soup within the case, which, after the lapse of a certain time, judged of by the operator, are sufficiently cooked. So far as the preservation of the viands is concerned, they can hardly be too much cooked: no crudeness, not a particle of air must be left, else decomposition sets in. The necessity for over-dressing, in point of fact, is almost the only objection which can be brought against canister-preserved provisions; but the objection does not apply to a soup. Over a tank of boiling soup-canisters stands the operator—the *closing cook*, if we like to call him so—with soldering iron in hand. He must not be spoken to; his mind should be as undisturbed as a ship's steersman's. Visitors do not abound in preserved provision manufactories; if they did, probably it would be necessary to hang up the announcement in big letters, "It is forbidden on any pretence to speak to the cook." Ordinary cooks have the advantage of tasting their cookery to learn how it gets on. Not so the tin-canister cook. The little aperture through which the steam escapes would barely admit a knitting-needle, much less a spoon. The tin-canister cook has no other guides but time and judgment. He is very much in the position of one boiling an egg, only eggs do not involve a similar amount of responsibility to preserved provisions.

When boiling is judged to have been sufficiently prolonged, the cook proceeds to stop the aperture through which the steam escapes, with solder, excluding every particle of air. This is not quite so simple a matter as the reader perhaps imagines. It does not suffice to touch the orifice with solder whilst steam is yet escaping: that would never do. The steam rushes out so furiously that the solder would not adhere. The generation of steam must be stopped momentarily before the hole can be soldered; and, what is more, it must be stopped without removing the tin canister from the hot bath in which it is placed. In practice these matters are simple enough, but they are by no means obvious, as the reader will perhaps discover who tries to think them out for himself.

The operator proceeds thus. In his left hand he holds a sponge filled with water, and in his right a soldering-iron. Squeezing the sponge over a tin canister, he causes a few drops of water to fall upon it, which, by the cold they produce, check immediately the evolution of steam, and if the sponging be prolonged, air—that great spoliator of food—will enter. The end to be attained, then, is this. There must be an instant at which the evolution of steam ceases, and before which any air has entered the aperture: this is the critical moment seized by the closing cook to drop a little solder on the open part of the canister, and close it hermetically.

The closing cook's responsibilities do not end with the sealing of each canister. It is necessary to allow the provisions, after soldering, and, of course, after the escape of steam has been prevented, to remain for a time in the hot bath. Steam still continues to be generated, though it can no longer escape; it therefore presses with great force against the sides of the canister. But the resistance of tin plate to steam pressure is limited within narrow bounds. The position of the cook now is not only one of anxiety but of danger. A manufacturer of canister provisions once told me a tale of a closing cook who was killed by a dead turkey. I see no reason to doubt the truth of this. If a case of provisions should burst in a caldron of boiling water, the consequences would be bad enough; how much more serious, then, the accident must be, seeing that each canistor is surrounded by a bath of corrosive liquid (chloride of calcium), I leave the reader to judge.

When our soup canisters have been subjected as long as the operator thinks necessary to this last trying ordeal, he removes them and places them aside in what he calls "the trying room," of which more by and by. Let us hope

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they will pass well through the ordeal, and let us see how the canister cookery of other provisions is managed.

A question may have presented itself to the reader by this time, as being somewhat difficult of solution. The preserving process is necessarily a boiling process, as we have seen; how can the canister cook manage to give us roast meat? He does manage after a fashion, and a very pretty fashion it is; but the roast is not of quite the same character as the roast meat prepared in our kitchens. The scheme adopted is this. The joint ultimately to find its way out of a tin canister as a roast joint, was roasted either before a fire or by oven heat, before it got in; limiting the closing cook's operations to the mere final boiling and soldering.

A few words now about the proving room. Fortunately, though an opaque metal wall prevents our looking into the contents of a tin canister, and seeing whether its contents are good; though the steam orifice is hermetically sealed, and we can, therefore, no longer appeal to another sense for information; there is yet a ready means of ascertaining whether the contents be good or bad, that is to say, whether they are fresh as when inclosed, or whether decomposition has supervened. We have only to reflect on the nature of the various stages of the preserving process, to be convinced that if all have gone on as the operator desired, such portions of each case (and there will always be some) as are not filled with provisions, will approach more or less to the condition of a vacuum, and that the external air, pressing upon a tin canister thus circumstanced, would squeeze its sides close down upon the meat. Indeed, canisters of provisions either are or ought to be distorted as to shape; they should be crumpled, or shrivelled like certain varieties of peas. Let no one who lays out money in these provisions be fascinated by perfection of form: this may be held to correspond with failure, and to be indicative of it.

Consider now the great boon conferred upon humanity by these canister-preserved provisions. Look at them in connection with seafaring life. Formerly, such a thing as feeding common sailors with fresh meat on a long voyage was never dreamt of. Only the officers were thus indulged, and even then, only at the trouble and expense of taking live animals on board. Thanks to the discovery of canister-preserved meats, they now enter into the stores of all well-appointed ships. There are circumstances which leave a mariner no option between canister-preserved meat and salt junk, or animals of the chase. Take, for instance, a ship going to the Arctic or Antarctic regions, there to remain for some three or four years. To take live animals for so long a time would be impossible, or, if taken, the climate would kill them. Canister-preserved provisions afford an easy resource; accordingly, they are much sought on these occasions.

Canister provisions have impressed their first notions of a civilised cuisine on certain rough fellows, whose previous gustatory enjoyment never mounted above whale-blubber and raw flesh—I mean the arctic bears. On one occasion at least, these animals have discovered, broken open, and eaten stores of canister provisions, deposited in a heap on the ice of a conspicuous bay, in the hope that wandering human arctic explorers might find them. Bruin and his family seem to have approved of the cuisine, if one may presume to found an opinion on the following occurrence:—Some time after the event last mentioned, letters were inclosed in strong cylinders, not of tin plate, but copper, for greater safety, and deposited also in a conspicuous place. Though made of copper, and very strong, Bruin, happening to pass that way, managed to open the canisters nevertheless, destroying the letters. That Bruin was filled with literary curiosity to find out the secrets of civilized men down south, is an hypothesis so wild that I hesitate to advance it. No; Bruin must have set himself to the burglarious task in the hope of finding a nice little dip of soup and bouille, or a tender wing of chicken. *Apropos* of chickens. I do not know anything within the whole competence of canister cookery more satisfactory in every way than these. They are not inferior to the soups, and that is bestowing upon them a high degree of commendation. Not the least merit of canister provisions, under certain circumstances, is this—the warming up may be accomplished in the case itself. The pedestrian will understand the full bearings of the facility in question.

But perhaps the most important aspect under which the process admits of contemplation is in relation to the facilities it affords of cooking viands of certain kinds, where they exist profusely and are very cheap, and transporting them, when preserved, to other regions, no matter how remote. Under this aspect the process has not received the attention which it merits. The public are too much in the habit of considering it a mere expensive luxury, whereas in point of fact, it may be made the means of cheapening many of the necessities, to say nothing of the luxuries, of life. In many parts of South America oxen are, or rather were, of no value, except for their skins, horns, and tallow. Rio Janeiro is a case in point. There exists in that locality more than one establishment, if we mistake not, for hermetically sealing up the superabundance of beef produced under the stimulus of the teeming profusion of that clime, yet thoroughly useless to the inhabitants before the method of preserving meat in tin canisters was devised and brought to bear upon it. Upwards of ten thousand oxen, I am credibly informed, are rendered annually available in the above district alone, by means of tin canisters. In certain districts, on either side of the Danube, cattle, though not valueless to the butcher, as in the South American regions we have indicated, are, nevertheless, extraordinarily cheap. Manufactories for preserving beef in canisters have been established in the above and other similar places, with prospective advantages to society which we can hardly yet estimate as its merits and its capabilities deserve.

Even at home, the tin-canister process has advantages which would be little suspected on a first glimpse at the circumstances of the case. Sometimes, there comes a glut of the meat market at a particular season, when to retain is to spoil. The canister-food preserver then steps in, and purchases almost on his own terms. The operation which he performs is not expensive, and the materials he employs count for a mere trifle in the final cost of the article. His whole establishment is set busily to work, and, in the course of a few hours, whole wagon-loads of meat are brought into a wholesome state of food, defying alike the ravages of time, and the elements.

Some years ago a celebrated London cook and confectioner thought it would be a good speculation to establish a manufactory of turtle soup in Honduras, a native place of the turtle. The establishment answered according to his best expectations. Much of the turtle soup supplied to the turtle-eating inhabitants of these isles at this time was actually made at Honduras—it may be years ago. A few such discoveries as canister-cooking, rendering the superfluities of one land available to others, should, if appearances be not deceiving, do more to unite men in one common brotherhood than all the treaties which were ever devised by statesmen or signed by kings.

AUSTRALIAN LEAFLETS.

By Anne Evergreen.

Australia's Bane.—Being desirous of seeing the dark as well as the bright objects in the great kaleidoscope of nature, I was easily tempted to spend an hour at the Police Court, where I was told many things of interest would come under my notice. The first charges heard by their Worships, were those against drunkards, of whom I expected to see a goodly number; for the sight, however, of such a long array of wretchedness as I then beheld, so large a number of dirty, unhealthy, and thoroughly miserable men and women, I was entirely unprepared. I counted six and twenty, and was informed these figures were often far exceeded. Some of the drunkards were respectably dressed, but the greater part seemed as if they had sunk headlong into the slough of vice never to rise again. Among those fined, was a person known to me from my girlhood—a woman.

In the year 1840, just eighteen years ago, my father engaged a young lady as governess, to my sisters and self, and well pleased were we with the selection he made; for she was gifted with extraordinary charms of mind and person. Would that I were a poetess, then indeed could I do her justice, for certain am I, no lovelier form ever gladdened the heart of the painter, or inspired the tributary lay of the poet. Ossian must have seen her counterpart when he described his "Strinadona." "Her eyes were two stars of light, her face was heaven's bow in showers, her dark hair flowed around it like the streaming clouds." We made rapid progress under her instruction, though she only remained with us a twelvemonth, having accepted what appeared to be an eligible offer of marriage. Five years had been numbered on the roll of departed time before I again heard anything of our late governess (as a few days after her marriage she left A—— for Sydney, where her husband carried on business), when my attention was called to the account of an inquest in the morning papers, on the body of a man who committed suicide while in a state of *dilirium tremens*, brought on by excessive drinking. The suicide's name at once struck me as that of the governess's husband. Subsequent enquiries proved my conjectures were right, but all my attempts to find the location of the young widow were futile in the extreme. Judge my surprise and my grief, when I recognised her in the company of the vile and dissolute charged with drunkenness. Her beautiful eyes had lost their fire and brilliance, her dark tresses were matted together and hung in wild disorder about her head—her face, once so lovely, had become sallow and attenuated. "Decay's effacing fingers" had traced deep lines on her once queenly brow. Her bust, so splendidly majestic, the theme of admiration of the gentlemen, and the envy of the ladies, had lost its statuesqueness of proportion. Though as the leaves of the rose, when separated from each other, retain some portion of the perfume for which the pride of the parterre is famous—so, amid the wreck of her charms, there remained traces of the glory which had been, and was not.

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The poor creature's penalty was paid, and she left the dock; my husband—thanks to the kind directions of a member of the police force—discovered her retreat, and conducted her to our house. Her history was the most lamentable one I ever heard. It told of the bounteous gifts of the Supreme—a mind teeming with intellectual treasures—neglected, disregarded, thrown aside, as useless. Her husband failed in business, took to drink, first moderately then to excess. The man once so generous, kind-hearted, so just, so skilful in mercantile matters, became idle, careless, dishonest, and cruel. His wife of whom he was once so proud, bore visible marks of his violence; she poor girl loved and would not leave him, they had been united "for better for worse," and therefore like our first parents, they remained together, even in their fall. To oblige her husband she consented to drink from the peace-destroying cup. The fatal step was taken, the beverage drank that dulls the brain, and burns the spirit up. What she had done at first unwillingly, was now often repeated, drink became necessary to her,—the desire for alcohol grew upon her, till at last like her husband she was drawn within the whirlpool of perdition. The husband found a suicide's grave; the wife, after selling furniture and raiment to satisfy the cravings of a debased appetite, whose prospects were once so cheering, was homeless, penniless, and in rags. Oh! that the young of Australia would take a warning from this veritable narrative—that the rising generation would shun intoxicating liquors, refrain from quenching their thirst at the fountain of misery,—escape its deep pollution. The cholera, the plague, the fever, have each done much to depopulate the world, but not so much as the bottle—it has conquered more than the most famous heroes, the most successful warriors that have ever lived. Alcohol has indeed, deluged millions with the lava tide of woe. I go into the city and I see the victims of rum;—in the haunts of crime, in the refuge of misery, in the gaols, in the penal establishments, and on the scaffold may be found the victims of rum. Homes are ruined, desolate: children left to grow up in ignorance and vice, because the parents are victims of rum. I go into the churchyard, and as I read the ages of the departed inscribed on the tombstones, I see that the majority has but barely passed from youth to manhood, and, knowing the healthfulness of the climate, I ask myself in fear and sorrow, were not many of these the victims of rum?

Servants and their Employers.—I don't know what to do, my dear, said a lady friend to me. I have had six servants in as many months: I can't get them to stop with me—my nurse has just left at a moment's notice, and I have now all the children to attend to. It's really distressing; I begin to think there isn't such a person living as a good servant. You know, my dear, they have plenty to eat and drink, are stinted in nothing, are not called too early in the morning, paid their wages regularly. What can they want? My dear Fanny I replied, I think I can find a clue to the dissatisfaction of your domestics: may I presume on your forbearance by asking you a question or two? Oh, yes dear! ask what you like. Well then, do you always conduct yourself with decorum towards your servants? Do you never greet them with language unbecoming a lady, such as "lazy hussy," and other epithets of a similar character? Are you never insolent and overbearing? Never unkind and heartless in manner, when some slight fault presents itself to your notice? Do you not often require one servant to do the work of three? and when you see her straining every nerve to complete your orders, if the work is not done to the moment of time, do you not pour the vial of your wrath on her devoted head? I am aware, Fanny, from old acquaintance, that to many of these charges you must plead guilty, and yet you wonder your servants are continually leaving. You must remember that, *though poor, these young women have feeling*, and were created by the same all-wise Providence as yourself, have been endowed with intelligence, and though they are placed in a subordinate position in life, cannot tamely submit to unkindness and ill-treatment. True, they have at your house plenty to eat and drink, have tolerable apartments to sleep in, their wages duly paid. But a *good* servant wants more than these. She wants a smile from her mistress, a "good word" when she has done her best; she wants time to repair her garments, that she may not appear slovenly; she wants time to hold communion with her Maker. You'll perhaps say if time were allowed it would not be consumed in such good offices. I grant you an exceptional case might occur. But after all, is it not the bounden duty of employers to promote by every means in their power a religious feeling in their servants? Their spiritual as well as their temporal welfare be assured it is; for in the little experience I have had, I never knew a good servant who was not regular in the performance of her religious duties. Take my advice, Fanny, be more kind to your domestics; do not work them as too many mistresses do—to death; let your deportment be that of a true woman—of a lady! Let your servants go to their church, chapel, or meeting-house, as frequently as you can, and my word for it you will have good servants, and the servants a mistress they can love and respect. To *ladies particularly*, and *employers generally*, I beg respectfully to inscribe this leaflet.

The Runaway Wife.—The 10th of June, 1854, was the first anniversary of our wedding day, to celebrate which a few friends were assembled at the house. Singing, dancing, and other amusements were for many hours the order of the night. At length, when full justice had been done to each of the polite arts, a gentleman—a merchant of Victoria on a visit to my husband—volunteered to tell a story of real life. The gentleman to whom I refer was well educated, had experienced the frowns as well as the smiles of fortune: my company, knowing this, were eager to hear him. He spoke nearly as follows: Six years since, a Mr. W. and wife arrived at Melbourne, per ship Maria, from L——, England. Unfortunate in the old land, they sought in the new a honest independence. They brought a small sum of money with them, but the high price of provisions, rent, &c., compelled Mr. and Mrs. W. to seek a maintenance on the gold fields. At Bendigo Mr. W. entered into partnership with three of his shipmates; they took a claim. Success did not attend their labours. One morning W. was at the bottom of the hole while his companions were engaged above. Suddenly a cry of distress was heard—the bank had given way, and about five hundred weight of earth had fallen on him. The accident was known almost immediately, and the injured man extricated. He escaped with life, but was severely hurt. He was carried home to his wife, who exhibited "all forms, modes, shows of grief," and for a time paid him every attention, and did everything in her power to promote his recovery. Three months after his mishap, W. rose from his bed: he was only able to crawl on crutches; his wife that morning had not come to his bedside to ask him how he felt; he could not tell the reason of her neglect; he called her by name several times, but his call met no response; he searched all the tents near him, but he could gain no intelligence of her whereabouts; he went home again, thinking she might have returned in his absence, but his hopes were quickly dispelled: her boxes and everything of value had been removed. Being unable to pay for attendance, W. was obliged to apply for admission into the hospital. He left it with renewed health, but with a mind full of bitterness. His wife, she whom he had loved next to his God, had left him on a bed of sickness, had robbed him of the little money he possessed in the world; but it was not the loss of property he felt so keenly; her deceit pained him more than her theft, and he thought how great soever might be his success in the future he never could be happy again. * * * *

Fortune, lately so churlish, now greeted W. with her blandest smiles: one short year had gone by since his disaster, and his pecuniary affairs were now in the most prosperous condition. Four years later he was a wealthy man, and, having occasion to go to Daisy Hill, he stopped at the —— Hotel, and, to his astonishment, in the landlady he recognised his runaway wife. She threw herself at his feet, in an agony of grief besought his forgiveness. W. turned from her as if she were a reptile in his path; she urged him to take her back, telling him that, if he consented, she would decamp with all her paramour's property. The passion of W. well nigh got the better of his reason, had a weapon been at hand, the consequences might have been fearful. Woman, said he, I thought you bad, heartless, abandoned, but I did not dream you had become such an adept in wickedness. Go; I would not breathe the air of heaven with you; your sight is poison to me. Little did I think that modest, virtuous girl I loved so well, the companion of my boyhood, the adored of my youth, the idol of my manhood—she who swore before God's high altar to "love, honour, and obey," would turn out a base perjurer and adultress. I leave you to that vengeance which, though slow, is sure. W. at once left the hotel, transacted with all haste his business at Daisy Hill, and returned to Bendigo. The tale was thus brought to a close, and the narrator received the thanks of all present. At twelve o'clock the party had dispersed; my husband and his friend were smoking and talking about the settlement of the Land Question, the strength of parties, and other political subjects, concerning which I was then shamefully indifferent. I was engaged with some domestic duty prior to retiring, when my next door neighbour called on me, requesting that I would come and see a lady lodger of hers, who was in a dying state. I lost no time in complying with her wish, and was followed by my husband and friend. The lady was in the last stage of decline, her physician could do her no good, but had given her a draught to soothe her way to the grave. The poor creature was thankful; oh! so thankful for my visit, and expressed a desire to see my husband and guest who were in the parlour below. George entered first, and after him our friend. The shriek of intense anguish which burst from the dying woman as she cast her eyes on him will never be erased from my mind: "James, James," she cried, "you should not have been here! I have wronged you too deeply to expect I would behold you more. I deserted you for another, left you on a bed of sickness; for what I knew—a bed of death. I have broken those vows I had sworn to keep—have trodden the flinty and tortuous ways of crime—have filled your cup with bitterness—broken for ever your peace of mind—brought shame on an honorable man—been your evil genius through life, and yet you are here." Our friend shook with emotion; the big drops coursed in quick succession down his face; he wished to speak, but his powers of utterance failed him. "You speak not," continued the sufferer; "I did not think my ears would be in this world blessed with the sound of thy voice, which before I was tempted I loved to hear. Oh! I remember well when you first plighted your troth to me, how I hung on your arm, and looked up with admiration to those eyes of yours, so full of love and truth. And then what rapture I experienced when dear papa gave his consent to our union; he said I was a lucky girl to gain the love of such a man, and so I thought too; and when you failed—I recollect the very day—you turned round to me, and clasping me in your arms, said, 'They may take all I have but thee, love; thou art the bank of issue at which all my drafts of love are paid in sterling coin.' I have not forgotten your words of consolation and hope when we left England—but—but how gloomy the room appears; I feel so cold, so very cold. I could die happy if I heard *his* voice say, 'I forgive you.'" "And that I do," said our friend, "I forgive you—sincerely forgive you, and though you, Jane, have cost me many a pang—though my cup of joy has been turned to gall and wormword—still do I forgive you, as I hope to be forgiven." "I thank you, James; I know you mean what you say." "I do, indeed, Jane; and thus I seal my forgiveness." The husband and wife—for such the reader has discovered ere this they were—embraced each other. The strong man cried like a child, exclaiming, in the tempest of his grief, "Oh, villain, villain! of what a treasure hast thou robbed me!" "Thou hast not," inquired the wife, "told the tale of thy wrongs and my shame to my aged parents—oh! that you have spared me the additional crime of bringing their grey hairs in sorrow to the grave." "I have not had the courage, Jane, to write home; your parents are not partners in my sorrow." We all noticed a great change in the countenance of the poor lady; the husband also observed it, saying, "You have asked my forgiveness, Jane; have you sought it from Him whose ear is never closed to the prayer of repentance?" "Yes, James, for weeks past I have begged for mercy, and I think I have made peace with God. I feel so happy, James—James, I—am dying. Lay your head on the pillow; 'tis so sweet to die by your side." To please her he laid his head on the pillow, the wife cast one long, lingering look on her husband, and breathed her last. * * * *

When I heard the story of our visitor in the early part of the evening I did not imagine I should so soon know the sequel. We all knelt round the bed of death, and offered up a prayer for the pardon of the erring one, that guilty as she was, she might find mercy from Him who is the God of mercy, the Great, the Good, and Holy.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF FRANCE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

M. Reybaud has recently drawn attention in France to the charitable institutions of that country, and both his statements and his criticisms deserve remark. France has struggled hard to preserve herself from the abyss of legalised pauperism, and we can understand the jealousy entertained by men of reflection of the inroads of Governmental organization in the relief of the poor. The condition of the lowest class of the population in old societies forces on us the difficult problem of the proper means to keep from starvation those whom private charity cannot or does not reach. In England, we have answered the question by the erection of workhouses, and we believe that the sum of experience may be taken to show that the choice really lies between the workhouse and the entire abandonment by the State of all attempts to provide for the poor. M. Reybaud prefers the latter branch of the alternative, and would leave the whole maintenance of the poor to private charity. We should be sorry to express any strong dissent from his opinion. The evils of a Poor Law are enormous. The moral degradation which it entails is incalculable. But an old society, where population presses closely on or exceeds the means of subsistence, must make up its mind to face a terrible fact if it abandons or dispenses with a Poor Law. There will be generations, how many or how few no one can say, in which a very considerable number of human beings will die of starvation, or from the want of sufficient sustenance, if the State does not interfere. Those among the poor who were roused by their fears to struggle for themselves would gain greatly by the State abstaining from giving any relief; but very many would not struggle, but die. M. Reybaud says that they might be saved by the exertions of private charity. But we know practically that charity has its limits, and especially its local limits. There are places where charity scarcely exists, and portions of the population to which it scarcely penetrates. In England, sums which may be called vast, even when measured by the gigantic wealth of the country, are given yearly in charity. Four millions of money are compulsorily collected and distributed under the provisions of the Poor-law, and yet the poor are only just kept, if they are kept, above the level of starvation. If the four millions were withdrawn, is there any probability that they would be replaced from the pockets of the benevolent? Even if they were replaced, how is relief to be distributed in places where the machinery of charity does not exist in persons of resident zealous and influential administrators? We do not mean that these considerations are conclusive. It is possible that the requisite machinery might be created, and that benevolence might be stimulated up to the necessary point. But a certain amount of time must elapse, and meanwhile a certain number of human beings must die.

The history of the State's interference in France is as follows:—In 1808, an Imperial decree was issued, the objects of which was to establish places of authorised relief for the poor, and at the same time of punishment for vagrancy. The expenses were to fall partly on the public treasury, and partly on the departments where the *dépôts de mendicité* were organised. The project was never carried out in any great portion of France, and after the Restoration it received no further aid from Government. Still, the *depôts* were not suppressed, and the Government of July determined to carry a comprehensive measure for the relief of the poor. It was, however, thought necessary, in the first instance, to collect facts on which the measure might be based, and a list of questions, framed with great care and skill, was sent to the different prefects. The answers came in very slowly, and nothing was done. There were, however, a few more *depôts* opened between 1840 and 1848, and at the present time twenty-five departments are provided with these establishments. They have, however, had a very slight success. They are principally used as houses of correction for wilful and confirmed vagrants; but, as M. Reybaud remarks, the confinement of a vagrant can be but a temporary remedy, for, when his confinement is over, his vagrancy recommences. Besides, as some only of the departments have depots, the natural effect is that the professional beggars pass from those which have not. The next step therefore which would naturally suggest itself is, to make the erection of depots obligatory on all the departments. But this, says M. Reybaud, is impossible, because many of them are too poor to support the burden.

To meet this state of things different plans have been suggested, and in the department of La Niévre an attempt has been made in the last few years of considerable importance and interest. Its author is M. de Magnitot, the prefect of the department. He entered on his office in 1854, under circumstances sufficiently discouraging for the commencement of a charitable enterprise; for the country was still suffering under the effects of two bad harvests in succession, and the mendicity of the Bourbonnais—of which La Niévre forms a part—is notorious in France. He at once rejected all notion of obtaining a compulsory rate in aid; for he could only have obtained it by the vote of the *communes*, and there was no prospect of their unanimously granting it. He therefore appealed to private charity, but determined to prevent its capriciousness, and to give it the aid of official organization. He issued circulars to all the persons of local influence, and asked them to explain and recommend his project to others. This project was, to open a subscription common to the whole department, to which those who pleased should contribute a sum left entirely to their own discretion, but supposed to be equivalent to that which they had previously found themselves obliged to pay to the professional beggars of the district. Contributions were to be received both in kind and in money, and every one was left perfectly free to determine the amount and mode of his subscription. But he was to engage to continue the same contribution yearly for five years, and to pay a quota every three months, and to pay it to the same official who would have demanded it if it had been a direct tax. To persuade any large number of persons to pledge themselves to a voluntary payment for five years is a difficult task; but, as M. Reybaud says, a prefect has an influence to which everything yields. So many people have something to get from him, that any project he starts is sure to be well received. M. de Magnitot had all the authorities, civil and religious, with him; and, before long, the subscription list promised a yearly revenue of £12,000. Application was then made for permission to establish a *depot*. The sanction of the Government was obtained, and a vigorous effort has been since made to suppress mendicity, now that the prefect has a fund in hand on which he can rely for the relief of casual and unavoidable destitution

What are the prospects of the scheme? If we look only to the contributors, the balance is decidedly one of gain, as compared with the effects of a compulsory contribution. They give because they think it right to give, not because they cannot help giving. They therefore enjoy the luxury of benevolence. Perhaps their contribution cannot, strictly speaking, be called a free gift, because it only represents what used to be wrung from them by the importunities of mendicants who terrified or wearied them. But still it contains so large an element of what is voluntary, that the contributors must receive from it some of the benefits which follows the disinterested performance of good works. But if we look to the poor the gain is not so certain. The plan seems to combine the general disadvantages of State relief with special disadvantages of its own. Like all organised systems of aiding the poor, it creates a large portion of the pauperism it relieves. The poor of that department know that £12,000 a year is held in trust for them. They can shape their lives so as to harmonise with so comfortable an arrangement. They seem to have a vested right to the money, and it will become a trade to urge successful claims, and appropriate as large a portion as possible. It is exactly the same thing to the poor whether the contributions are voluntary or are compulsory. But the voluntary contributions have this special disadvantage, that they may cease at the expiration of any period of five years. M. Reybaud asks his countrymen to admit that they are very fond of novelty, and that after a certain interval the mere fact of a thing having existed for some time impels a great many persons to wish to put an end to it. At the end of two or three quinquennial periods, the charity of La Nievre may slacken or cease, and then a sort of right of belief will have been established without any fund existing to meet it, and the poor will not only be demoralised by the continuance of the relief, but irritated by its cessation

M. Reybaud dwells earnestly on the evils of legalised assistance, and points out that, in France especially, it is exceedingly to be regretted that the State, which seizes on the management of almost everything, should encroach on a domain which hitherto it has scrupled to enter definitely—the sphere of private charity. He also refers to that other form of State relief which the policy of the present Emperor has made so conspicuous, and goes over, in a lucid and powerful passage, the irresistible arguments, which shows that, of all forms of State assistance, that of cheapening the food of large cities is the most dangerous. So far he is on sure ground; but when he comes to speak of what is to be substituted for State interference, we cannot deny the difficulties he has to encounter. Private charity, if lavish and undiscriminating, is almost as demoralising as public charity. If a man can be sure that, though he spends his wages in drink, his wife and children will be fed and clothed, he is equally corrupted by this state of artificial security, whether the relief comes from the squire's lady or the Board of Guardians. M. Reybaud allows this, but says that charity may be made really useful and innocent, if it is given, not in money, but in articles of necessary use, and if it is given by persons who personally visit the abodes of the poor. This is only true when relief is given with great discrimination, and the visits are sufficiently frequent, long, and familiar to make possible a real acquaintance with the characters and circumstances of the persons relieved. But it is only a certain class of the very destitute whom benevolent persons can visit in this way. There remain those large masses, half criminal, half unfortunate, who drag on a miserable existence out of sight of the rich and the benevolent, over whom no ordinary district visitor has any control, and who deceive and baffle the simplicity of any one but a trained and professional visitor. It may be the best way to let a certain number of these persons die annually from want, rather than degrade the more respectable poor by the intervention of organised assistance. But this is the issue to which the question must be brought. If we recoil from the consequence, then no system can be better than that adopted in England, of holding out the perpetual certainty of relief in its barest and most repulsive form.

BAGDAD AND ITS NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Writing from Constantinople, concerning the recent appointment of Omar Pasha to this high office, the *Times'* correspondent says:—

The post of Governor-General in Bagdad is the last which remains of the old pashalics into which the Turkish empire was anciently divided. Owing to its distance, and to the unsettled nature of Turkish rule in that quarter, the new regulations have been but imperfectly introduced, and Bagdad has hitherto almost entirely escaped the system of centralization. Even the separation of military and civil power, which forms as it were the keystone of the new organization, has never been applied to this outlying region. The Governor is Mushir, or Marshal of the army of Bagdad, as well as Governor-General of the province,—in fact, a kind of Satrap, ruling almost independently.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that during the succession of critical periods through which the Turkish empire had to pass since the end of the last century, such a far off province has been necessarily neglected. Separated by the desert from Syria and by Kurdistan from Asia Minor, the Turkish rule was always more or less uncertain there, especially since the Persian wars have ceased. While these lasted Mosul and Bagdad were the two points for concentrating the military forces, and by the presence of them Turkish supremacy was maintained. Internal disturbances, Russian wars, and Mehemet Ali's occupation of Syria, soon left no time either to think of Persian wars or of the pashalic of Bagdad, and it is only a wonder that in the confusion the whole country on the Tigris did not escape from Turkish dominion. But if Turkish supremacy was not upset it was, at any rate, considerably curtailed. Not only did the Persians seize the opportunity offered by the weakness of the Turkish government in those troublous times to encroach on the frontier line and possess themselves of the passes of the Suleymanieh range and of the most convenient positions on the Shatt-ul-Arab, but the different nomad and half-settled Arab tribes of the Muntifiks, Shamars, and Anezis gradually extended their sway in all directions; so that, with the exception of some central points, Turkish rule became more nominal than real. The contributions levied by the Arab tribes and the gradual destruction of the great dikes on the Euphrates soon converted the greater part of Mesopotamia into a swampy desert, and the few inhabitants who remained on the banks of the two rivers dragged on a wretched existence, taxed in turn by Turks and Arabs. Even now there are parts where at harvest two-tenths of the crops are regularly set aside for the two masters, who come one after another to take their share.

Thus one of the most fertile countries of Asia became by degrees desolate and abandoned, the revenues decreased steadily, and the country became depopulated. The Turkish Governors, in order to supply this deficiency, pressed so much the harder on the remaining inhabitants, introducing heavy and vexatious taxes and destroying all native industry.

When the new provincial division was introduced the whole length of country from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf was divided into two provinces Mosul and Bagdad, and it was found that the revenues of the latter, comprising more than 500 miles in length and about one-third of that in average breadth, had sunk down to 38,000 purses, or about £150,000 sterling, which did not even cover the expenses of administration. There was, indeed, every year a small sum sent up to the capital, but as the army were not paid by the Governor, that amount was several times returned again by the central Government.

In the new military divisions there figured an army of Bagdad, which, like the others, was to have been 30,000 men strong; but it existed only on paper, and the neighbouring provinces of Urfah and Diarbekir had to supply the troops required for the province.

This state of things lasted until the late Governor-General, Mehmed Redschid, was named for Bagdad five years ago. Through his energy and administrative talents a new era began for Bagdad. Following its centralising tendency, the Turkish Government diminished the territory of the province almost by one-third, taking away the northern part bordering on Mosul, and constituting it into a separate pashalic of Shehrizur; and yet, in spite of this diminution, the revenues, which before had amounted for both only to £150,000 a year, increased in the province of Bagdad alone to more than double that during Mehmed Redschid's administration. Moreover, this increase took place without any additional taxation; on the contrary, he began by abolishing a number of vexatious taxes, which were so many hindrances to production and industry, and kept only those which were legal. Thus, for instance, one of the chief productions, silk, was taxed over and over again. There were Government dyeing houses which had the monopoly. The consequence of this oppressive monopoly was that most of the raw silk was exported into Persia, dyed there, and woven; so that the province of Bagdad, which had formerly supplied all that part of Persia with its tissues, had to import for its own consumption. The silk manufacturers had thus been ruined as well as the production of silk. The late Governor abolished this monopoly; he had the dyeing houses pulled down, and at the present moment Bagdad suffices not only for its own wants, but exports into Persia.

Another subject to which his energy was turned was to get back by degrees the lands which the Arabs had appropriated to themselves, and his negotiations, supported as they were by a timely display of armed forces, were in most cases successful. He enforced the payment of tribute from the neighbouring settled tribes, and made them thus acknowledge the supremacy of the Sultan. He had at his own expense the dikes on the Euphrates repaired, first up to Hilleh and then even to Hitt, and what was formerly a swamp has now become a fertile district, with a daily increasing population. It was he who may be said to have laid the foundation for an army at Bagdad. He undertook to pay all the troops required for the defence of his territory himself, and was successful enough to be able to move a division to the Persian frontiers just in time to decide the Shah to give up the idea of a Russian allegiance during the late war, which was all but signed, and to declare his neutrality in the contest.

It is to such a predecessor that Omar Pasha is succeeding. I need not say that five years were not enough to repair the evils of years, nay, centuries, and plenty is left for him to do yet. Mehmed Redschid Pasha, with his limited means, and with no power over Mosul and Shehrizur, was unable to check the incursions of the Arabs on the higher part of the Euphrates. In the firman given to Omar Pasha this is remedied, and the two abovenamed provinces made subordinate to the authority of the Governor of Bagdad in all matters relating to the defence of the whole line from the depredations of the Arabs. In order to be able to do something more effectual in this respect Omar Pasha has obtained permission, at his request, to take two battalions of riflemen with him which figured so creditably during the late war, as well as a regiment of Cuirassiers, lately created and mounted on European horses, bought from the French and English armies. They have left already and are to meet him at Damascus.

Omar Pasha has a great advantage: he takes a name with him known in Kurdistan as well as among the Arabs by his expeditions in Syria. This *prestige* cannot fail to have a salutary effect on the nomad tribes whom he has to keep in order. If he succeeds in protecting the Euphrates line from them he will render a service to his adopted country of which he may be prouder than of any of his military triumphs.

THE EDINBURGH MONUMENT TO BURNS.

When, some time ago, it was in contemplation to remove from its original site on the Calton-hill, the monument to Burns, the following touching, because true strictures, from the pen of Gerald Massey, appeared, deprecating the proposed change:—

Let me speak (says Mr. Massey) a few words on Robert Burns as a poet and a man: we have manifold reasons for our love of him.

It is painful to me, as it must be humiliating to you, to hear such things said of Burns as have been uttered here in Edinburgh—things that are unpardonable when we consider that he has been in his grave some seventy years. Death makes the meanest thing sacred, and whitens many a stain which may have been received in the heat and dust of the turmoil. When a great man like Burns dies, we should consign to oblivion all his least worthy qualities, and cherish his splendid talent and his imperishable virtues rather than sit, ghoul-like, digging at his grave, and feeding on the rottenness we may root up there.

We all know what our dead darling was. We want no extenuation of his frailties, but we will have nothing set down in malice. There is little doubt, you know, between ourselves and the Town Council, that if we had had the making of Robert Burns, we should have done it according to a different pattern—we should have turned him out of the mould pure and perfect, without flaw or blemish, even as we are. But, *unfortunately*, we were not permitted to try our hand in the manufacture of our great poet—if we had, you see, he would not have been Robert Burns—there is no telling what he might have been—a Treasurer Dickson, perhaps, or a Lord Provost, who knows. As it was, he was only the product of Nature, and a brother in the same human family as ourselves; and, therefore, you observe, he was not quite so painfully perfect as you and I and the Town Council might have made him.

In consequence, therefore, of our having no hand in the matter, he was just a man like ourselves, and he shared all our weaknesses and frailties; and for that very reason he was all the nearer and dearer to us. We can climb to where he sits, touch the hem of his garment, and, looking up into his noble face, we can call him "Brother." And if we weep tears of exultation to think that he—one of us—has won such a throne among those whom the world delights to honour, we also weep tears of sympathy over his failings and his fall. But these tears of sympathy are the most precious to us, for they bring us nearer to him. We love him all the more because he was like unto us. This brother of the giant's was our brother also. Alas! How much worse might we have done and been had we lived under the circumstances of Robert Burns? We make no apology for what Burns was; he needs none. He came, in a time of moral and religious dearth, into a world of scepticism and sham, humbug, and hypocrisy—a time when gentlemen drank their three bottles of wine or ten tumblers of toddy—if that is not the precise number, I beg to be corrected; and when the Scottish Church was in by no means so healthy a condition as it is at present. Reverend gentlemen drank till they reeled under the table with the laymen that already lay there, and were by no means ashamed of the custom. It was little marvel that Robert Burns should have been somwhat tainted with the vice of the time. Of course, your puritanic, mean, and miserable things, called men by courtesy, who stand up and censure Burns, and heap obloquy on his memory, they would not have done as he did, they have not blood enough to sin—they take too much care of their little souls, which are no larger or safer than a cockle shell afloat on the ocean—a dozen grains of open sin would sink them. But what unutterable meannesses you would find them guilty of in their sly corners of the world, if you could only keep an eye upon them—the poor little things! so mean, so utterly wrapt up in their own small selves that they prefer their own stink to anybody else's fragrance. Then they charge Burns with being a scoffer and irreligious, because he was unmerciful to the "unco gude" in their own conceit—those who make long prayers in the market place and pull long faces in the vestry—those who wear their religion like a Sunday cloak, which is brushed up once a week, and put on when the apron of trade is cast aside; the pile of which cloak he would occasionally stroke backwards, and ruffle its equanimity. He ridiculed pretence; he hated humbug; he exposed all lying abominations, all pharisaical cant,—but religion? never. Remember that a man is building for truth when he destroys that which is false; and that is just what Burns does in many of his scoffing satires. The wolf's clothing, the mask of hypocrisy, and the suit of sanctimony are here stripped off the quacks and pretenders, and consumed to ashes in the fires of his scorn and wit.

Burns was not what is called a religious poet. And by "Religious Poet," I mean just what the Scots mean—the man who sets their creed and points of doctrine to long, common, and short metre.

This a great poet can never be. He must be far too catholic for them, and stand above their pinnacles of zeal—just as He did who delivered His sermon on the Mount. These people always remind me of my poor old mother, who, when told that I have written such and such poems, sighs, and regrets that I don't do something in the style of Dr. Watts—"How doth the little busy bee," or, "There is a dreadful hell." Of course, we don't object to people entertaining such opinions in private, but we do object to have them thrust upon us in such a shape as that in which they are embodied at present. We don't ask people to go to Robert Burns for their religious poetry; they have their Dr. Watts, whom they are perfectly at liberty to prefer. You know that tastes will differ. As in illustration of that fact, you may remember that once upon a time there arose a dispute about the relative merits of the singing of a nightingale and a cuckoo, and the donkey was chosen as umpire to decide on their trial of skill. Long-ears listened very attentively to the performance, and when it was over, shook his head very sagaciously, and with a premonitory bray, said—"The nightingale, no doubt, sung very well, very well indeed, but for a good plain song, give me the cuckoo." Of course, the admirers of Dr. Watts may prefer the good plain song, but let them not be always speaking evil of our nightingale because it is not eternally crying "Cuckoo." And, while we are speaking of birds, we may well remember the profound truth of Hood's lines:—

A man may cry, Church, church! at every word,
With no more piety than other people;
A daw's not reckoned a religious bird,
Because it keeps a cawing from the steeple.

Well, then, Burns was not what we may call a religious bird; he was not a Dr. Watts—

He didn't hash the Gospel in his books,
And thus upon the public mind intrude it,
As if he thought, like Otaheitan cooks,
No food was fit to eat till he had chewed it.

But, for all that, who shall stand up in judgment and say that Burns had no solemn sense of true religion? I say he had; he has given us great gleams of it; but he poured forth so much of his nature in his songs, the circumstances around him were so untoward, and his life was so short, that he was not able to do justice to that serious side of his nature. And, after all, these things you call his blasphemies were representative of actual life being then lived around him, and you cannot tell how far his writing them and putting them before the world may have helped to cure the living evil itself, on the same principle as that of the Spartans who exhibited a slave when drunk, that he might shame their children into sobriety.

But we turn to what Burns has done for Scotland, considered in a fairer aspect. He came to you with a soul brimming over with nature, and an eye that looked straight into the heart of truth. He came with his merry song and rich ringing laugh, and with a sudden, hearty slap on their backs, startled the poetical mannikins of the eighteenth century, and shook the powder out of their wigs, and put them to the blush, with a glimpse of nature in her naked loveliness. And there they stood face to face; the honest, great-hearted ploughman, in his natural kingliness; with his dark flashing eyes, brawny frame, and wealthy nature; and the fine gentlemen in wig, and patch, and glass, wondering at this strange specimen of a bygone race—the Titans. They little and narrow, mean, and miserable. He, large of soul, and affluent, scattering his treasures over the world broadcast, singing his songs and thickcoming strains of music, as though he would never be able to give the world one-half what was stirring within him before he should be hurried away. Blessings on him! He sang; and the genuine feelings of the human heart—the primary emotions of the human soul—came swelling out of that warm rich nature of his, with all the freshness of water from a crystal spring, and all the beauty of a rainbow. He came to give us intense and direct earnestness for maudlin sentimentality; genuine passion, instead of amorous tomtittery; fresh and vigorous life, with his yearnings and aspirations, its doubts and fears, its sorrows and delights, its healthy play of muscles, in the place of wrinkled debility, genteel laziness, and general decrepitude. He came to set up simple, noble manhood in the throne so long usurped by shams and hypocrites and ghastly lies. And, like a king of nature's own grand crowning, he took his way right on through the crowd of pigmies and upstarts, the pretensions and apologies of men that thronged his century, to ascend the sphere of song which had so long swung dark and empty, awaiting for his coming.

In his capacity of writer of songs he has exercised a greater influence over his country and the world than any ruler ever did, or peradventure ever will. His are lyrics that are on every lip, songs that are sung in every circle. They may be heard in the palace and the cottage, the workshop and the barracks, in the street and in the fields throughout the length of the land and the breadth of the world. At the birth, at the bridal, at the bier, his strains are chanted or thought of silently. Young maidens standing in the light of first love's sunny dawn: aged dames sitting at their door, knitting in the sun; the sailor before the mast, and the soldier musing by the camp-fire—each and all find musical utterance for the tide of feeling in the songs of Burns. He has given us love songs, deep as first love; joyous songs, satirical songs, descriptive songs. His "Scots wha hae" will stir the heart of nation like the trumpet that sounds the charge of battle. The poor man sings his "A man's a man for a' that," and feels the spirit of freedom stirring within him. The serf is for ever ennobled in Robert Burns. It is impossible to over-estimate the good influence these songs have had in forming the character of Scotchmen, in keeping alive the spirit of patriotism and feeding it on heroic recollections, in preserving the heart and mind pure, through the abiding presence of its lovely images and shapes of beauty; making them full of tenderness and sensibility in the sanctuary of home; or sending them forth to battle for their country, with a courage like that which flashed out so gloriously as your gallant Highlanders went up "red Alma's hill to glory."

We have no need to defend this stone because Robert Burns wants it to keep his memory alive. He has his mausoleum in the heart of universal humanity, and "kings for such a tomb might wish to die." He is safe from the spurn or the sneer; his fame will live and brighten while his miserable detractors are rotting in the dust of oblivion. In the words of an old poet, we know right well that

Nothing but heaven can cover his high fame;

but not the less indignantly do we protest against this insult to our poet, and, to paraphrase the epitaph of Shakspere, not the less earnestly do we say—

Good friends, for Jesus' sake forbear
To wound the feeling symbolled there!
Blest be the man that spares his bones,
And curst be he who moves those stones.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1494079

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY 23.—Vanquish, schooner, 128 tons, Captain Scott, from Moreton Bay 20th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Kerfoot and 2 children. Molison and Black, agents.

February 24.—Brilliant, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Wilson, from Moreton Bay 20th instant. Passengers—2 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

November 24.—Nora Creina, Captain Sullivan, from the Clyde River 23rd instant. Passengers—Messrs. M'Kinlay, Booth, Armstrong, Rogers, Miss Cook, Miss Butler, and 20 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

February 24.—Helen Douglas, for Manila.
February 24.—Cornelius Edward, for Batavia.
February 24.—Lloyds, for London.
February 24.—Vixen, for Brisbane.
February 24.—Eagle, for Melbourne, via Newcastle.
February 24.—Oberon, for South Sea Islands.
February 24.—Louis and Miriam, for Nelson.
February 24.—Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.
February 24.—Ariel, for Nelson.
February 24.—Bright Planet, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Snapdragon, for Terra del Fuego; Sybil, for Auckland; Afrika, for Amsterdam; Commonwealth, for Guam; Gazelle, for Melbourne; Illawarra (s.), for Eden, Merrimbula.

CLEARANCE.

February 24.—Waratah (s.), Captain Knight, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Messrs. W. Carruthers, F. Blackman, Allman, J. Plummer, Misses Halloran (2), Mr. A. C. Thomas, and 8 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 24.—Minerva, and Trial, from Newcastle, with 106 tons coals; Jane, Ellen, Cambrian Packet, and Ellen, from Brisbane Water, with 33,000 feet timber, 800 baskets shells; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 38 trusses hay, 44 bags maize, 14 boxes grapes, 19 pigs, 18 calves, 150 sheep, 2 coops fowls, 1 case eggs, 4 casks tallow, 30 bales wool; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 50 bales wool, 100 trusses hay, 200 bags maize, 100 bags bran, 3 coops fowls, 6 cases eggs, 100 hides, 2 horses, 100 sheep, 6 boxes grapes.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 24.—Lavina, and Trial, for Newcastle; Ellen, Jane, Peahen, and Cambrian Packet, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.

November 24.—Nora Creina, from Clyde River: 20 bales, 100 hides, 79 kegs butter, 24 cases cheese, 103 bags potatoes, 200 hides leather, 10 cases fruit, and sundries.

EXPORTS.

February 24.—Additional, Sybil, for Auckland: 50 cases brandy, Gilfillan and Co; 1 case cigars, H. Dickson; 30 half-chests 5 chests 6 boxes tea, Caldwell; 7 bags sugar, Laidley and Co.; 1 bale drapery, Dacre; 1 trunk boots, Prince, Bray, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Sybil, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR EDEN AND MERIMBULA.—By the Illawarra (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Dart, this evening, at 6.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Snapdragon, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: February 24, Content, brig, 148 tons, Captain Robertson, for New Zealand; Oceana, schooner, 42 tons, Captain Stroud, for Wangopae.

The Vanquish brings 161 bales wool, 8000 feet pine, 13 casks tallow. Amidst the dense fog which gathered on Tuesday evening last, Captain Scott of the Vanquish states that he could not distinguish the South Head light when at a distance of half-a-mile to the Southward of North Head.

The Brilliant's cargo consists of 145 bales wool, 68 hides, 7 casks tallow, 13 casks beer, 7 casks horns and bones.

The Daniel Watson, whaler, was in Port Stephens on 22nd instant, with 120 barrels oil.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURE.

February 24.—Venture, brig, Captain Firth, for Sydney, with 100 tons coal.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I have just read "Mer de Glace's" proposed method of launching the Leviathan in your issue of to-day, and to render any controversy on so interesting a matter unnecessary, beg merely to remark that, when a confectioner freezes strawberry cream by means of ice and salts, he immerses the vessel containing the said cream in the mixture, which rapidly LIQUEFYING extracts the sensible heat from all surrounding substances to supply the latent heat which nature requires for the change of the two ingredients from the solid to the fluid form. The "Mer" would not be ice, but a watery mixture very disagreeable to work in. Mixtures of certain fluids, on an analogous principle, will produce excessive cold by their conversion into vapour.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. A. W.

Sydney, 24th February, 1858, 6 p.m.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

FEBRUARY.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Aftern.
25	THURSDAY.	5 49	6 •88	4 57	5 31

MOON.—Full, 28th instant, at 8 h. 9 m. 43 s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.				Mail	Goods
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
0	Sydney	6·30	10·0	1·30	4·25	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.
2	Newtown	6·36	10·6	1·36	4·31	5·51	
3¼	Petersham	6·41	10·11	1·41	4·36	5·56	
5	Ashfield	6·48	10·18	1·48	4·43	6·3	
6¼	Burwood	6·53	10·23	1·53	4·48	6·8	
7¾	Homebush	6·58	10·28	1·58	4·53	6·13	
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48	2·18	5·13	6·33	
17¾	Fairfield	7·31	11·1	2·31	5·26	6·46	
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12	2·42	5·37	6·57	

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mail	Mixed Trains.				Goods
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
0	Liverpool	6·30	8·15	11·30	3·30	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·30 p.m.
4¼	Fairfield	6·43	8·28	11·43	3·43	5·58	
8½	Parramatta	7·1	8·46	12·1	4·1	6·16	
14¼	Homebush	7·15	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·30	
15½	Burwood	7·18	9·3	12·18	4·18	6·33	
17	Ashfield	7·23	9·8	12·23	4·23	6·38	
18¾	Petersham	7·30	9·15	12·30	4·30	6·45	
20	Newtown	7·38	9·23	12·38	4·38	6·53	
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42	4·42	6·57	

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m.—Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle,—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3·0	7·30	5·0
9½	Hexham	8·0	3·30	8·0	5·30
16½	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	5·54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6½	Hexham	9·5	4·30	9·5	4·30
16½	Newcastle	9·39	5·4	9·39	5·4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

THE rents of houses are falling, no doubt. Can any one be either astonished or, except landlords, displeased? In these searching times, when many are living on their capital, or on that of their neighbours,—when the pastoral interest has received a serious check, and money is doubled in price, we may expect that house shop and store rents will undergo a scrutiny. We have made such inquiries on the subject as to convince us that general reduction of rents is only a question of time, and that it will be secured by the operation of the same law which raised them.

The rent of a house in George-street, for instance, is equal generally to the rent-roll of a country squire—often three or four times as much. A stranger gazes with astonishment at the dingy, straggling, dilapidated places which cost the tenant from £500 to a thousand a year. When tradesmen announce themselves to be in difficulties, we learn that, among the causes of their insolvency, rent and rates have contributed largely. The enormous sum they have to raise for expenses, which cannot be escaped, before they get at common necessaries, exhausts the profits of ordinary trade in ordinary times, and they struggle on with the help of credit and discounts until the real state of affairs can be concealed no longer. We are not inclined to join in denunciations of tradesmen who do so struggle. When a stock is lodged in a shop, and the complications of business are formed, it must be often a difficult question with the most honest man at what point he ought to put up his shutters. In fair times he hopes to retrieve; in good times it is probable he may; in bad he feels that he hardly benefits his creditors by throwing up a depreciated stock, which in their hands must be sacrificed. The original error or misfortue was calculating on any amount of trade and profit, to pay a per-centage of expense which trade never did or can long bear.

Those who stand at large expense in difficult times are liable to competition which aggravates the pressure upon them. Small dealers get their goods at an enormous discount. Often they never look at all at the manufacturing cost. Their object is to obtain a quick return, and they are therefore satisfied with a small profit. We need not illustrate what every tradesmen knows so well. Many a time have merchants turned their keys on their warehouses, and saved themselves from ruin by doing so; they have allowed the glut to pass away, and have rather sacrificed the interest of money than stock. It is clear, however, this cannot be done by many. Their expenses go on; they must sell, or declare insolvent. It is the enormous preliminary cost of trade which is their destruction in unsettled times. They might control domestic expenses, and restrict their engagements; but their expenses will not stop for a moment, and they soon pull them down.

Our readers remember how the rents became so high. The sudden influx of gold and the great increase in the price of merchandise, as well as the increase of trade, produced the competition for good stands in leading thoroughfares. A piece of luck had happened, which the landlords were no doubt entitled to share. For two or three years such was the prosperity of trade, that rent formed an inconsiderable item. The value of a house is settled by competition for it; and competition is regulated by profits to be gained. So long as there is a chance of living, the landlords can obtain the rent; when this is past, "*A house to let*" is a signal to the owners of dwellings, as well as others, that it is time to reduce,—for trade must quit the places where trade cannot live. Since the rise in rents, we have had a vast increase in suburban dwellings. The people have gained in health, if not in pocket, by residing outside "the bills of mortality." This has been partly promoted by the appropriation of houses to more than one firm, and tended in some degree to diffuse the pressure of city rents. The retail trade is, however, gone into the suburbs too; and we have noticed that in those parts of the city itself where rents are comparatively low, goods are sold at a considerable per centage below the prices which prevail in the chief centres of business.

The shop-keeping system of this metropolis is to most people a mystery. What hundreds of shops! what multitudes, where the stock of trade must certainly go into a good sized dray! We believe, however, that many of these shops are kept by the wives of workmen and clerks, who eke out a living by selling a few articles to their neighbours—probably taking a large portion of their goods into domestic consumption! This portion of our trading economy of course cannot exist, save where the rents are on the lowest scale.

It would be a very popular thing to denounce the rapacity of landlords, and affect great sympathy for their victims. We have no intention to do so. The landlords acted on the ordinary principles of trade; they got as much rent as they could get. Some, doubtless, took mean advantages, and measured their demands not by any general rule of value, but the dependence of their tenants. But generally the course of things has been just what it always was, and ever will be.

There has been no conspicuous, no elaborate contrivance to raise rents; they have obtained the present scale by the impulse of the gold discovery. Everything has now re-adjusted itself—produce, building materials, and labour—save rentals. As rents felt the upward impulse later than other interests of the community, so we presume they will be the last to decline.

Meantime we have a strong opinion that many houses are let at a rent which, no ordinary trades will bear for years together, and that at this moment many are paying rent, not out of the profits of current transactions, but out of their own capital, accumulated in more favourable times, or out of the stocks of their creditors.

THE statistics we published yesterday of the shipping that frequented the port of the colony during the past year, furnished a fair notion of the magnitude of our shipping trade. Not fewer than eleven hundred vessels entered our ports during the twelve months, with a gross burden of 351,413 tons, and with a marine population of 18,728 persons. Of these vessels 770, or rather more than two-thirds, arrived with cargo; 330 came in ballast. But of this latter number all but fifty-seven were bound to the port of Newcastle to take in coals, there being no return freight to that port.

The destination of the majority of the ships was Port Jackson, the great focus of the marine trade of the colony — a pre-eminence it owes to its unrivalled facilities for shipping. Both coastwise and by inland transit nearly all the foreign trade of the colony converges to Sydney. With the exception of coals, very little native produce is shipped away from local ports. Nearly all of it finds its way first to the great central emporium. This concentration of trade in the metropolis tends undoubtedly to aggrandise the chief city at the expense of the outports, but there is a mercantile compensation in the greater cheapness and convenience that is induced. The course of free trade shows that it is cheaper, as well as in other respects more convenient, for produce to be forwarded to a central depot, where every commercial facility is to be obtained, rather than to foster the premature independense of outports. In this way not only does wool come down from Port Curtis, but is even brought from New Zealand to be sold or shipped at the Australian metropolis. So in America, New York almost monopolises the trade of the States, and London concentrates in itself not only a large portion of the trade of the United Kingdom, but even much of the foreign trade of the Continent.

The outports of New South Wales certainly have rather a limited foreign trade. Thus, at Twofold Bay—a really convenient harbour—only two ships were entered. The district, however, which it is adapted to accommodate is comparatively speaking not of any very great extent, and a considerable portion of the local trade which might concentrate there is intercepted by the adjacent port of Broulee, situated a little more to the north, and in some respects more convenient for the back country.

Port Stephens, the second-best harbour in New South Wales, makes no figure as a commercial entrepot. Its comparative desolation is in strange contrast with its capabilities. Newcastle, though far inferior as a port, has run away with the trade of the Hunter River, as well as that of the pastoral country beyond, and the railway will tend to confirm and consolidate that supremacy. Railways will in the future tend, doubtless, to alter greatly the present course of traffic, diverting it from existing routes into new channels. As a general rule, railways in England and America have been found to concentrate more than to distribute trade, and favour the large centres of commerce at the expense of smaller places. Especially they favour the growth of great cities on the shores of convenient harbours. By means of the iron road inland transit becomes so cheap and easy, that traffic gravitates to the best rather than to the nearest port, length of land carriage being compensated for by the increased facilities for shipment.

The limited maritime business of Moreton Bay is very remarkable, considering the quantity of pastoral produce raised in the Northern Districts. Only twelve vessels were entered at that port in the course of the year, being at the rate of one a month, and our correspondent there informed us recently that not a single vessel was loading there this season with wool. The main cause of this is, doubtless, the very inferior accommodation that exists there for vessels of a large class—a matter which will doubtless engage the attention of the first Legislature of the new colony, for we can hardly imagine that after the separation, the Northerners will be content to see their produce all carried away by coasting steamers, to the envied metropolis of the South, without an effort to retain it. The difficulty and expense that will be attendant on making a satisfactory port anywhere in Moreton Bay, may precipitate the development of some of the more northern ports. Wide Bay, Port Curtis, and Rockhampton, are said to possess natural advantages which could be turned to account at less comparative cost than would be necessary at Brisbane, but they are further removed from the present nucleus of population, though not less favourably situated as respects access to the interior. This is a matter, however, which the future inhabitants of the colony will have to settle among themselves; though, as the public money is voted by majorities, and the representation in the North is to be based, as we are told, on population, the owners of allotments will probably determine the locality of the public expenditure. However that may be, it is obvious that in the Northern colony there will always be a competition between several ports on the coast, offering, on the whole, nearly equal accommodation; and there will probably, therefore, be less concentration and more diffusion of the import and export trade than has been the case in the Middle district. The Northern colony will have no Port Jackson, to set competition at defiance.

The amount of shipping, taken as a whole, represents pretty nearly the extent of the inward and outward commerce of the colony; but some of it is independent, and is the consequence of the maritime facilities offered by the port of Sydney. Thus thirty vessels from the fisheries put into Port Jackson, of which ten were foreign. Compared with the number of vessels cruising about in these seas, this cannot be considered a large number, seeing that no port in this hemisphere can offer such advantages for refitting as Port Jackson does. During the past year the convenience afforded by this harbour to whalers has been illustrated in several instances, and its advantages only require to be more widely known to be more generally availed of. Thirty-nine vessels from various islands in the South Seas also entered the port during the year—a proof of its superiority as a commercial entrepot for the scattered traffic of the South Pacific.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

DOE DEM. DEVINE V. WILSON AND OTHERS.

The argument upon the new trial motion herein was resumed, and continued all day, without being concluded.

An objection to the ruling at *nisi prius*, under which several of the defendants' counsel were permitted to examine, cross-examine, and re-examine witnesses was argued by plaintiff's counsel, but was overruled by the Court without calling upon the other side, upon the ground that, even if the ruling was wrong (and their Honors thought it right) there was no reason whatever for assuming that the verdict had been affected by it.

Several grounds of objection were abandoned without argument. The only other, in addition to that already mentioned, which was discussed and decided, was as to the admission in evidence of a conveyance from Rochford to Erskine after Divine's death. This was admitted at *nisi prius* as an act of ownership. The objection taken to it was, that the only question at issue in the case being the genuineness of a particular document—the conveyance from Divine to Rochford—this after conveyance by Rochford was wholly irrelevant. The Court held that this piece of evidence had been rightly received as being some evidense, though very slight of a seizer in fee by deed.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

BANCO COURT.—Motions Generally: In the matter of the application of Hargraves for a mandamus against Harrison and Lette; Simmons v. Taylor. New Trial Motions: Devine, junior, v. Wilson and others (part heard), Clift v. Nowland, Nicholson v. Healy, Nicholson v. Healy, Eliott and others v. Rueden, Nicholson v. Healy (motion for nonsuit).

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Brandon v. Perry, to tax plaintiff's costs; Same v. same, to tax defendant Beit's costs; Towns v. Corporation, to tax defendant's costs; Kirwin v. Hilt, to settle minutes; Hayward v. Fairfax, on creditor's charge; Same v. same, on ditto ditto.

HARDY V. RAYMOND.—The judgment in this case, as it appears in the *Herald*, was rightly printed from the MS. But an error existed in the latter, which we are requested to correct as follows:—In the second column, paragraph beginning "We are of opinion, however,"—*dele* the word *as* after the word "costs."

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Muriel and Miller, a second meeting. Eight debts were proved, and one (disputed) stands over for further proof. The meeting adjourned, on the application of the assignee, until the 12th proximo.

In the estate of John Hamilton, a first meeting. One claim was proved.

In the estate of Thomas Galbraith, an adjourned second meeting. Two debts were proved, and one stands admitted as a claim only. Mr. Davidson, of the Surveyor-General's Office, was examined as to the delivery, on the 8th January last, to the insolvent, of a certain deed of grant.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Joseph Wyatt, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, innkeeper. Liabilities £19,535. Assets—value of real property, £20,000; of personal property, £450; total, £20,450. Surplus in favour of the estate, £915.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 25.—Joseph Wyatt, second, 11. Robert Broad, first, 1. Edward Cook, first, half-past 1. James M'Grath, adjourned special, under a Judge's order for examination, 2. *At Bathurst*:—Zadok S. Bamford, second, 11.

Friday, 26.—Daniel O'Riely, adjourned single, 10. William H. Baker, adjourned, 11. John H. Spier, single, half-past 12. Ezekiel Humphreys, adjourned single, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. G. Hill, and Mr. Alexander.

Twelve drunkards were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or failing in this to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Ann Macpherson, found guilty of having made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Ellen Roach, Mary Cleary, Mary Bevan, and Betsy Butler, idle and disorderly persons, were sent to gaol for one month; and Mary Ann Mack, alias Tutham, for making use of obscene language in a public place, was also sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

John Walding, taken into custody for drunkenness, after having slept off the fumes of his liquor, became very riotous in the lock-up, and broke the cell door. To pay the damages, 30s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Thomas Grogan, of George-street, was fined 10s., with 13s. costs, for a violation of the Police Act, by obstructing the footway by placing goods thereon.

Two or three cases were partly heard, and remanded.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

John Macarthy, an old man, having no fixed abode, was fined 10s., for drunkenness and use of obscene language in a public street of the city. In default of payment to be imprisoned for one week.

Matthew Quinton, a seaman of the Peter Maxwell, convicted of desertion from that vessel, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Two cases of assault were postponed in consequence of the non-attendance of the second magistrate.

HEALTH OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

THE following is the report of the Health Officer, which was read before the Municipal Council on the 9th December, as being the second quarterly report from that officer:—

Town Hall, Sydney,
Office of Health Department,
December 9th, 1857.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney.

Gentlemen,—According to the reports of the Registrar-General, the total mortality in Sydney for the months of August, September, and October, has been precisely the same as in the preceding three months, namely, 287, (although somewhat differently distributed among them)—the deaths in the corresponding months of 1856 having been 296. The deaths from zymotic diseases, however, show a slight increase over those of the preceding quarter, being 28 against 26, but they are still much less than in the corresponding months of last year, when they amounted to 42.

This may in some measure be accounted for by the frequent heavy rains having swept away much of the usual accumulations of organic matter from about our dwellings, which, otherwise, with lighter showers and increasing temperature, would, by its decomposition, inevitably have produced a much larger amount of sickness and mortality. Thoroughly to understand this subject, however, requires a much more extended knowledge of the influence of atmospheric conditions and their effects than we at present possess. From what we do know, however, we may reasonably expect that the next tri-monthly period will show a decided increase in this class of diseases.

Hitherto, since my former report, Sydney has not been visited by any *general* epidemic. Influenza, measles, hooping-cough, &c., have appeared sporadically, and there has been a considerable number of cases of chicken and native pock, which have doubtless given rise to the report that small-pox had made its appearance here. Diarrhœa and dysentery, generally so prevalent about this time, have occurred, and, in fact, bowel complaints have already began to assume a more than usually choleric character. This is only what might be expected, since the same kind of weather which produces plenty and succulency of fruit and vegetables thereby rendering them more likely to aid injuriously, if not partaken of with caution, makes also the human system more liable to be affected by them.

Scarlatina has occurred in one locality, which has been brought to my notice under circumstances requiring more particular attention, showing, as it does, the necessity for the possession by the Council of greater powers than it now has in removing the causes of preventible disease.

A few days ago I was informed that several cases of scarlatina (*four* of which had proved fatal within the space of three weeks) had occurred in a small row of houses in Kent-street North, known as Trafalgar-terrace. On enquiry I found the information correct, and my endeavours to ascertain the cause produced the following results:—

This terrace consists of three houses; one of seven rooms, occupied by three families; and two of four rooms each, tenanted by four families. This, although not the extreme of over-crowding, nor nearly what I have reason to believe is the case in other places in the city, is yet, in a climate like ours, far too much for health and decency. Either all—men, women, and children—must sleep in one room, or some must sleep in the room which has been occupied during the day. The houses are old and dilapidated, and do not appear to have had any expenditure bestowed upon them for years. They are perched on a ledge of rock about the same height above the level of the street as below that of the National School, and are approached by a flight of steps at the bottom of which the water is laid on; and it may therefore from this arrangement be fairly presumed that the labour required to carry this essential element of cleanliness and health up to the dwellings, places an undue limit on its use. From the back of the houses the houses slope upwards at a considerable angle to the sustaining wall of the school premises, under which, and upon this the highest level, the privies are ranged. These are in a very bad state, and the mode adopted of relieving them when full was, as I was told, and of which I had ocular proof, to dig a hole alongside to receive the contents and covering it over. In one case there were three such excavations. There is also night soil leaking on to these premises, apparently from the school. The general drainage is as bad as need be. In such a state of things it is no matter of surprise to me that disease should occur. The late heavy rains have doubtless caused the privies to overflow, and the night soil to be carried down the declivity of the yards to find a resting-place underneath the floors of the houses.

The mere emptying of the cesspools now will of course not remove this, and I therefore purpose trying procedure under the 21st section of the Sewerage Act, although I fear it is not stringent or comprehensive enough to effectually meet the evil, since so long as the houses continue inhabited, it is impossible to say when it will stop, as the next shower of rain, by re-moistening the deposit referred to, may not unlikely induce a new outbreak of the mischief.

The Acts in force in Great Britain in reference to such matters, namely, 18 and 19 Vic. (England), and 19 and 20 Vic. (Scotland), define a nuisance as "any insufficiency of size, defect of structure, want of repair, or other matter or circumstance rendering any inhabited house, building, or part thereof unwholesome, or unfit for human habitation;" and it is provided that "the author of the nuisance may be ordered to provide sufficient privy accommodation, means of drainage or ventilation for, or to pave, cleanse, whitewash, disinfect, or purify the dwelling-house, &c., or to drain, empty, cleanse, fill up, cover, repair, or remove any pool, ditch, gutter, water-course, privy, cesspool, drain, or ashpit, or to provide a substitute for that complained of, * * * * * and if the nuisance proved to exist be such as to render a house or building in the judgment of [the local authorities] unfit for habitation, he or they may prohibit the using thereof for that purpose until it is rendered fit or otherwise, as the case may require," and heavy penalties are enacted for neglect or refusal.

The want of similar powers by the Council must be subject of regret.

In my former Report I suggested the necessity of a new Building Act, as that at present in operation professes only to provide against the extension of fires, and was passed at a time when sanitary regulations were, if not unthought of, at least uncared for.

The urgency of this matter presses itself forcibly on my attention at the present time, as small tenements for the labouring classes are being erected in various parts of the city, without due regard to the health and comfort of those who may occupy them. Close courts and "*culs-de-sac*," where proper drainage and ventilation are almost impracticable; and inasmuch as such property is relatively more valuable than residences of a superior class, great temptation exists for its extension, and it is to be feared that unless some stringent measure is adopted to regulate the mode of construction of such tenements, time, and that not distant, will see most of the, at present, vacant spaces in the city filled up with places of this kind, and the "back slums" of European cities, with all their concomitants of misery, disease, and crime, reproduced here. There is in fact too much of this already.

True, on referring to the Sydney Corporation Act, I find that section 90 provides that no alley shall be formed within the limits of the city of less than 20 feet in width, and that every such alley shall have two entrances, each of the full width of the alley, &c., and that any person offending against these provisions shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and on conviction shall be liable to fine and imprisonment, and be compelled to abate the nuisance. This appears, however, to have been allowed to become a dead letter.

Not having any precedent before me, I can only offer my own suggestions as to some of the provisions which, in a sanitary point of view, it appears to me should be included in any future building act.

1. The clause of the Corporation Act before mentioned, should be transferred to this act, with additional provisos against building back to back against a dead wall, or in any other way tending to prevent free ventilation through each house.

2. That all such places should be properly levelled, paved, and drained, and when the sewerage is completed, no cesspools should be permitted, but a proper water-closet should be allotted to each house, and not, as is the case at present in many parts of the city, where one privy serves for several tenements. In Queen's-place, for instance, there is but one privy to sixteen or eighteen houses!

3. No house should be allowed of less than three rooms, nor to be occupied by more than one family.

4. Provision should be made for periodical cleansing, white-washing, &c.

5. Power should also be given to close any such tenement certified by the officer of health to be unwholesome or unfit for human habitation.

Some portions of the before cited Act, 19 and 20 Vic. (Scotland), might also be advantageously introduced. My experience as a dispensary surgeon for several years has shown me that there are places in this city whence our charitable institutions are provided with a constant succession of rheumatism, bronchitis, dyspepsia, scrofula, consumption, fever, &c., &c., and in which I am confident the enforcement of such an Act would produce most beneficial results.

Since my last quarterly report the general sanitary inspection of the city has been continued, and in addition to the average number of foul privies and cesspools, defective drainage, &c., I have to mention the existence of some special nuisances, caused by the carrying on of unwholesome occupations. In the vicinity of Liverpool-street West, are two limekilns, a slaughter-house, and stearine works, where, in addition to the regular business, the refuse matters resulting from the manufacture are made up into what is called "Artificial Guano," the offensive and unwholesome character of which process is unquestionable.

That the Council should not have the power to deal with these matters, is much to be regretted. I am informed by the Inspector of Nuisances that, since an inspection commenced, (considerable delay having in the first instance existed, from various causes,) about 300 notices have been served, principally for emptying cesspools. I was not at first aware that proceedings in these matters have hitherto been taken under the old Act, instead of under the new one, otherwise, the definition of a nuisance in the latter being so much more comprehensive, more than twice as many cases might have been taken. The exertions of the Inspector and his assistant are taxed to the utmost to keep these nuisances within any reasonable limits. As soon, however, as these abominations are abolished by the enforcement of connection with the sewerage works, I have no doubt that a decided change in the sanitary condition of the city will be experienced.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ISAAC AARON, Officer of Health.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

WE would invite the public attention to the alterations that will be effected by the revised classification and charges for goods, published in this morning's issue. They are generally as under—

1st. To simplify the Classification, by the division of all articles in general use into two classes, in place of four. The first class, consisting of such articles as firewood, stone, manure, timber, &c. The second class comprising all the ordinary necessaries of life. It is thought this will be a great boon to the general public, and especially so to carriers, who frequently complain of not understanding the numerous classes.

2nd. An adjustment of Rates.—Upon some few there is an increase, while upon many there is a reduction. Thus machinery, lime, cement, dried hides, tallow, and salt, appear the only articles now carried at 4d., which in future will be charged 6d. per ton per mile; while timber in logs, and sawn in boards, scantling, naves and felloes, pig and bar iron, bricks, slates, shingles, pressed hay, and straw are reduced from 4d. to 3d. per ton per mile; the senders, however, loading and unloading. Again, fresh meat is placed among the perishable articles, and will be charged at the same price as they now are, viz., 9d. per ton per mile; but even for this special advantages are given, while groceries, wine, beer in bottle, saddlery, drapery, and haberdashery, if in cases, are all reduced from 9d. to 6d. per ton per mile.

On aquafortis and similar goods there is a reduction of 6d., and on musical instruments, &c., of 4½d. per ton per mile; but bullion and other very valuable property will be conveyed only at special rates.

It is thought great satisfaction will be given by the abolition of the present system of charging by the quarter-ton, and the substitution instead of the system of charging by the cwt. only.

One clause provides for a short-distance rate (practically a six-miles rate), but when the price of labour is considered, and also that at present the Commissioners might be made to load, carry for a mile, and unload a ton of goods for 6d., or even for 4d., the justice of this alteration will be apparent.

Another clause provides, on the one hand, for the wants of those to whom it may not be convenient to load or unload goods sent under the first class, and on the other hand against undue detention of waggons by neglect or carelessness.

A third clause points to the detailed arrangements already advertised in the daily papers of the 28th December last, and subsequent days, for the collection and delivery of goods, which are understood to be working well.

In addition to the goods rates, there is a revised parcels rates, in which there is an increase in the charges made; but these are still so moderate as to afford no ground for complaint.

There is also a revised scale of charges for cattle, and what the general public will care more about, cloak rooms, so that in future the public may register and leave any article at any station in perfect security at a charge of 3d. for every 24 hours.

The Commissioners seem to have given much attention and labour to this revision. We trust it will be found to meet the public wants, and to increase the facilities of sending goods by railway.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE following members have been returned to the Assembly:—

Sydney Hamlets	John Campbell
	Sir Daniel Cooper
City of Sydney	George Thornton*
	Robert Tooth*
	Robert Campbell
	Charles Cowper
Parramatta	George Oakes
	James Byrnes
Cook and Westmoreland	James Martin
	R. T. Jamison
St. Vincent	Andrew Aldcorn*
Argyle	D. H. Deniehy
Bathurst	W. H. Suttor
West Camden	James Macarthur
	W. V. Wild*
East Camden	Robert Owen*
	John Marks
Cumberland Boroughs	William Bede Dalley
North-Eastern ditto	Dr. Bowker*
Northumberland Boroughs	E. C. Weekes
	James Dickson
North Riding of Cumberland	T. W. Smith
	Henry Parkes*
Roxburgh	W. Lee
Southern Boroughs	T. A. Murray
Western Boroughs	Henry Rotton*
South Riding of Cumberland	Edward Flood
	Stuart A. Donaldson
Lachlan and Lower Darling	W. S. Macleay
	John Paterson*
Northumberland and Hunter	A. Scott
	G. B. White*
	W. R. Piddington
Wellington	George Henry Cox
King and Georgiana	Peter Faucett.
Phillip, Brisbane, and Bligh	John Robertson
Stanley Boroughs	Benjamin Cribb*
	John Richardson
County of Stanley	Henry Buckley
Clarence and Darling Downs	Arthur Hodgson*
Wellington and Bligh	G. W. Lord
Murray	William Forster
Durham	W. M. Arnold
	S. D. Gordon
	R. Jones
Gloucester and Macquarie	James Williamson*
Murrumbidgee	John Hay
	George Macleay
Maneroo	Daniel Egan
Liverpool Plains and Gwydir	E. H. Lloyd*
	R. L. Jenkins*
New England and Macleay	A. O. Moriarty*
	W. Taylor.*

* New Member.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Pitt-street branch of the Band of Hope last evening held its usual monthly meeting in the hall of the School of Arts. Either from want of sufficient notice, or the previously unfavourable weather, or on account of both, the attendance was scanty. The young teetotallers were however pleasantly entertained with music, and an excellent chromatrope exhibition by Mr. Crouch. Mr. H. B. Lee took the chair, and with Messrs. Allen and Kirby addressed the audience, exhorting and encouraging to steadfastness and zeal in the principal objects of the Band.

DAMAGED Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind purchasers of the above of their sales this day, at their Rooms, 400, George-street, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. G. F. BAKER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, House in Yurong-street, near Hyde Park.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Boots and Shoes; at 12 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Cutlery.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Carpets, Druggets, Hassocks, Rugs, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cut Glass.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Houses in Castlereagh-street, Villa Allotments, Nelson's Bay, Land in the Parish of Manly Cove, Houses in Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Stone Cottage in William-street, near Paddington-street, Land in the County of Gloucester.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the residence of P. Leslie, Esq., Macquarie-street, North, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, China, Glass, and Plated Ware, Carriage, Phaeton, Horses, Harness.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At Mr. H. Green's Boat-building Yard, North Shore, at 12 o'clock, Copper Bolts, Sheathing, Iron, Spars, Blocks, Rope, Timbers, and Sundries, being portion of the Wreck of the Dunbar.

MESSRS. MOORE.—On the Premises, William-street, opposite the Museum Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cooking Apparatus, Upholsterers' Stock, &c.; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Drapery, &c.

MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Beche-le-Mer, Wool-lashing.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Horse Repository, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Breaks, Harness, &c.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Society will hold its Autumnal exhibition in the Botanical Gardens, commencing to-day, and continuing throughout the whole of to-morrow. A great deal has been done to make this the most interesting and successful exhibition which has yet marked the efforts of the Society, and there is little doubt but the unanimous verdict of all interested will prove that they have been successful. An additional stimulus has been given to those who have the means and are willing to compete for the honorary prizes which the Society offers, and the result is that a large number of new and ingenious agricultural implements are among the exhibits. There are some new descriptions of ploughs, reaping and winnowing machines, corn crackers, irrigating machines, &c. Some of the latter will be worked during the days of the exhibition by horse and steam power alternately, so that the merely curious, as well as the seeker after the knowledge of the times, will have an opportunity of instructing and enjoying themselves. An aquarian, after the style of the Chinese, will be fixed in a prominent place in the garden, in the waters of which will be exhibited, gold and silver fish, "beautiful and rare." It is expected that the exhibit of fruits will be very large, varied, and choice, while the sister production—vegetables—will be such as to maintain the character of the colony for garden productiveness. The floricultural part of the exhibition will present many attractions, and already various contributions have been sent in, among which are some very beautiful Cleanthus Dampierii in full flower—a thing heretofore unknown to our gardeners. To the many attractions offered we may mention that the band of the 77th regiment will be in attendance on both days. The exhibition will be open from half-past two o'clock today (Thursday), and at 12 o'clock on Friday.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Police Magistrate having, on Tuesday morning, after making several ineffectual attempts to procure the attendance of magistrates to proceed in a second court with the business on the summons paper of the day, made mention in open court of the difficulty in which he found himself placed. Mr. W. Roberts took the opportunity to remark upon the culpable remissness of many of the justices resident in the city, who had eagerly sought for and snatched at the distinction of a place in the commission of the peace, but have manifested no inclination to discharge the duties of the office. There are, no doubt (Mr. Roberts said), exceptions, and much valuable assistance is from time to time rendered by some magistrates; but unfortunately for the public the greater number wholly neglect those duties which by implication they take upon themselves by the acceptance of the coveted honour. This he greatly regretted. The public business is retarded day after day, and consequently the citizens suffer severely in the loss of time involved in several days' attendance at this Court where, under a different state of things one day's absence from their families and business would more than suffice. Mr. Roberts expressed his regret that, among the names recently published as additions to the magistracy of Sydney, he did not perceive that of Mr. George Warburton, whose conduct had long entitled him to favourable consideration. This, however, may have happened through inadvertence, in which case no doubt it would be immediately remedied, and by this means much of the inconvenience and delay now experienced may be removed. The chief clerk in this department ought, without controversy, to be invested with the power of a magistrate, in order that warrants or summonses (as the case may be) may be more promptly obtained than at present. We have heard of cases in which the delay experienced in this preliminary step has amounted to a frustration of law, and tantamount to a denial of justice. But this would far from remedy the state of things which elicited Mr. Forbes' public complaint on Tuesday. The ground of this complaint can only be removed by either the appointment of a second police magistrate, or the restoration to the present police magistrate of the double jurisdiction.

RYDE REGATTA.—We perceive by our advertising columns that the residents at the beautiful village of Ryde (better known as Kissing Point), have resolved upon getting up a river regatta to come off on St. Patrick's Day. It has been suggested that the committee of management would considerably promote their object by making an arrangement for the running of two or three extra river steamers on the day of their fete, as it is thought that in that case many persons would take advantage of the general holiday to take their families up the river, having for so long time shut up on such days to down harbour trips. For the sake of the inhabitants of Ryde themselves it is highly desirable that something of this kind should be decided upon and carried out. The recent electioneering proceedings, we regret to learn, has engendered a very acrimonious feeling between the friends of the opposing candidates—even so far, in some instances, as to estrange one member from another in the same family. Such, unhappily, is frequently seen in small communities, but such feelings ought now to subside; and it is to be hoped that the proposed regatta will have a tendency to assuage the acrimony that still subsists.

WE are requested to direct attention to John G. Cohen's sale at the Bank Auction Rooms, of glassware, earthenware, and china, to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, dealers, and others to the two days' sale of new drapery goods, made-up clothing, damaged army rugs, hassocks, printed druggets, Kidder carpets, &c., &c., at the Rooms, Pitt-street, this day and to-morrow, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In the report published in this day's issue of the speech of the Rev. W. Harbutt, at the meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, he is represented as having stated that a "priest" (meaning a Catholic clergyman), said one day to a native youth, "Why we can make nothing of you, native teachers, you keep to the New Testament."

I am surprised that the Rev. W. Harbutt could have imagined that, by making the above statement, he might succeed in making on some the impression that Catholic priests reject the New Testament, or are to some extent opposed to that sacred book, the revealed word of God. If the poor natives of Samoa shall ever hear of this statement of the Rev. W. Harbutt, it is not likely that they will believe him even when he preaches to them Christ crucified, for the redemption of the human race.

The Rev. W. Harbutt is also reported to have stated that a Catholic clergyman maintained that the clergy were forbidden to marry by the *Word of God*. This statement of the rev. gentleman cannot be *true*. Every Catholic clergyman knows that the celibacy of the clergy is a matter of *discipline*. The doctrine of St. Paul in the first epistle to Corinthians (chapter vii.), referred to by the Rev. W. Harbutt, proves beyond the possibility of doubt that, abstracting from any particular obligation, by vow or otherwise, a person may marry or not as he may feel disposed; but that the state of celibacy is the *more* perfect. From this doctrine it clearly follows that the clergy may be fairly required to live in celibacy, the more perfect state, after the Church had received their free and deliberate vows to live in that holy and more perfect state. This discipline involves no harshness, for every candidate for the priesthood, knows that celibacy is required in the clergy. If, with this knowledge, a person becomes a priest, he must deliberately embrace a life of celibacy, and can therefore never afterwards complain, with reason, of the obligation resulting from his own most deliberate act.

As a Christian I have now to express my extreme regret that any Christian would make such statements as are ascribed, and upon which I have animadverted to the Rev. W. Harbutt in the report of his speech, to which reference has been made.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1494080

RYDE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ACCIDENTS.—About ten days ago a son of Mr. Wicks was riding round for his orders, on the Bedlam Road, when some dogs ran out and startled the horse, following it for some distance; the affrighted animal threw his rider, who falling on his left arm broke both bones just below the wrist. Mr. Clarke happened to be passing at the time, and kindly set him on his horse again and led it home. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and we are glad to hear that the patient is recovering.—Mr. M'Intosh, a resident on the Bedlam Road, had his finger nearly severed by a man in his orchard, who was using a hoe. He was taken to Dr. Sherwin's, who found it necessary to remove some of the bones of the finger, and the knuckle, after which the finger was sewn up.

REGATTA.—A meeting has been held, and a committee formed to collect subscriptions and make the necessary arrangements for our regatta, which is to come off on the 17th proximo; some of the committee have gone earnestly to work, and obtained several subscriptions during the last few days.

HUNTER'S HILL SCHOOL-HOUSE.—This neat little building was opened for divine worship on Sunday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. G. E. Turner, the incumbent of St. Ann's, Ryde, in whose parish the building is situated. It will seat about one hundred persons; sixty seats were let before it was opened, the amount fixed for each sitting being twelve shillings and sixpence per annum. The chanting and psalmody were very creditably performed by a voluntary choir, composed of some of the members of the congregation. The building is of stone, the roof covered with American tiles, with ornamental cappings on the ridge giving it a good finish. There is a small stone belfry at the western end, in which a bell has been placed. The internal fittings are all very neat, suitable cloths and cushions for the reading desk and communion table have been furnished, also a very good-toned harmonium. The site of the structure is very good, being about midway between the Parramatta and Lane Cove rivers. Divine service will be held every Sunday morning by the Rev. Mr. Burke, who has been licensed to officiate there by the Bishop of Sydney. There is still a balance due to the trustees on account of the building, but when it is considered that nine months ago no commencement whatever had been made in the matter, it must be a source of satisfaction to the residents that so much has been accomplished. There is, therefore, no doubt that if the zealous and earnest spirit which the people have evinced in the good work be continued, the remaining debt will shortly be liquidated.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Monday, the 22nd instant, by the Ryde and Pennant Hills clubs, for two sets of cricket bat balls, and wicket stumps, valued at £5. They were presented by Major Darvall, who wished the two clubs to play a match for them. The Ryde Club having obtained the first innings scored in runs 113, byes 9, making a total of 122. The Pennant Hills Club first innings scored, runs 50, byes 1, total 51. Both clubs then went to dinner, and refreshed themselves with some of the good things of this life, and came on the field again. The Pennant Hills Club then went in for their second innings, and scored runs 23, byes 1, wide 1, total in both innings 76; the Ryde Club was, therefore, the winner by 46 runs, having had only one innings.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As so many long letters have been written about the land question; suppose I try a short one. In most of them the subject is lost in a mass of discursive digressions. Whether the land were one farthing, or one pound, per acre, the difference of price would not enable us, in the present state of the Survey Office, to get it any quicker. Therefore, to get an efficient Survey Department would be the first step. The next, to arrange the price, for what is the use of pricing an article if it cannot be sold and delivered forthwith? If I want a piece of ground, I require that if I point it out to the Survey Office, a competent party shall roughly estimate the area, and take payment in full, and give possession. On its being accurately surveyed at leisure—then the Government should refund if paid in excess, *or vice versa*. This would obviate the necessity of wasting months or years, and often more money than the cost of the land wanted, and then being run up at auction by some squatter or capitalist, who does not want to buy the land, but wishes to keep the freeholder off his run and out of his district. He does not complete the purchase, but forfeits the deposit; and by repeating this process whenever land near him is put up, for a very small sum secures the fee simple of immense districts. Give us free selection; do away with vexatious delays, and pot-orators will find "their occupation gone," and perhaps assist in tilling the land, whose troubles they delight to tell of in horrible grammar.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
COLONIST.

Balmain, February 25.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your issue of this morning, containing certain statements in reference to Irish Non-vested National Schools, which I believe to be erroneous, and calculated to mislead those unacquainted with the history of the National system in Ireland. I would, therefore, desire, with your kind permission, to examine those statements, and the arguments founded upon them. The facts relied upon by the writer appear to be as follows:—1st, That the plan of non-vested schools, as now proposed to be introduced into this colony by the National Board of Education, has existed unquestioned from the first establishment of the National system in Ireland, a system identical in all other respects with the National system of New South Wales. 2, That the plan of non-vested schools cannot be inconsistent with the original intention of the system, as this very plan of non-vested schools was commended to the Board of National Education in Lord Stanley's letter of instructions. This is supposed to be proved by the concluding paragraph of his letter, in which he speaks of the Board affording "protection" and "assistance" to schools already established, and consequently not necessarily vested for the purposes of education, or, in other words, non-vested schools.

The inference drawn by the writer of the letter from the alleged existence of non-vested schools in connection with the Irish National system from its first establishment is, that as the Irish Board were never accused of having exceeded their powers in giving aid to such schools, so it is unreasonable to assert that the National Board of New South Wales desire to exceed their powers, in their proposal to carry out a similar plan.

Now, I do not deny the existence at the present time and for many years past of non-vested schools in connection with the Irish National Board, conducted on principles practically the same as those now proposed by the National Board of New South Wales. But I do deny that schools conducted on such principles formed any part of the original plan of the said board. In fact, it was not until the year 1840, eight years after the establishment of the board, that the non-vested system as it now exists was introduced. In one of the earliest reports put forth by the Commissioners they offered to the public the scheme by which they proposed to extend the system of National education throughout the country. Did they, at this time, contemplate such a state of things as we find now existing—5000 schools in connection with the board; but of these not more than 1500 vested in the Commissioners? No such thing. Their plan was to build in ten years 5000 vested schools, and when those schools were built to give aid to some others. After some years trial, however, finding that this was impracticable, and that opposition was increasing, the board, with the sanction of the Executive, proposed to those interested in education certain conditions upon which they were willing to grant aid to schools already existing. The majority of the Presbyterian clergy of the North of Ireland at this time placed their schools in connection with the board. From this time the number of schools vested in the Commissioners steadily declined, while the number of non-vested schools increased. In fact, the Roman Catholic clergy, the patrons of 3500 National schools, have been prohibited, by a decree of the Synod of Thurles, from vesting their schools in the Commissioners. At the time when this important change in the rules of the board was made, the Commissioners stated publicly in their report, that they considered such schools as bearing a peculiar religious aspect, and the advocates of the board do not hesitate to confess that "Practically from that time they did establish a system of separate schools, under the name of a system of United Education." This system of separate schools, intended at first to be temporary, has now become a permanent part of the National system in Ireland, and that there has existed for some time a leaning amongst the members of the board, to carry out a separate system, was stated in evidence by the Archbishop of Dublin, given before a committee of the House of Lords, in 1854,—*i.e.*, as he explained it, many members of the board desired to have a Protestant school and a Roman Catholic school in each place where it could be established. That no great opposition was raised in 1840 to the modification of the rules of the National Board, was but natural. It was not to be expected that the Presbyterians or the Roman Catholics would canvass very closely the authority of the board to make changes which satisfied their demands, and when we remember that Government aid was given to education in no other way than through the National Board, it cannot surprise us that few were found to question any relaxation of rules, when such relaxation seemed likely to extend the much required aid to a wider circle. Had a denominational system existed at that time in Ireland, it needs little sagacity to perceive that a virtual abandonment of the National, and adoption of the Denominational principle, as it would not have been needed, so it could not have passed unnoticed or unquestioned. It remains for me to consider Lord Stanley's alleged approval of the plan of non-vested schools, such as carried out by the National Board at present. The schools referred to in his letter were such as already existing were willing to comply with the board—*i.e.*, the conditions applicable to vested schools. It would indeed be passing strange if he could approve of a system virtually setting aside many of the objects for which he warmly contended. To promote united education of different denominations in the same schools was one of the objects prominently set forth in his plan; and he considered that many advantages were likely to ensue from it. Again, to unite persons of different denominations in the work of establishing and superintending the same schools was another object he hoped by his system to effect.

Now I need scarcely observe that the non-vested system completely defeats these objects: "Out of about 5000 schools, not more than 48 are now under the joint management of persons of different denominations." Such was the evidence of the Secretary to the Board in 1854. There are 3500 non-vested schools which are separate or Denominational to an extent well-nigh incredible. In the same town, in the same village, National schools are to be found established and carried on in avowed rivalry; into one school no Protestant child will enter, into the other no Roman Catholic. Whether this is the united National education originally designed by Lord Stanley, it requires no great sagacity to determine; if, however, there remained the least room to doubt Lord Stanley's opinion, from the considerations already urged, no one can question his own positive declaration on the subject—I refer to his answer to a deputation from the Synod of Ulster, who waited upon him in the year 1833, to obtain certain modifications of the rules of the National Board. The propositions submitted to Lord Stanley were as follows:—1st. That persons of all denominations shall have the right, either jointly or separately of applying to the board for aid. 2nd. That patrons of schools on making application for aid shall fix the ordinary period of school hours, and shall have the right of setting apart such portion or portions of said school hours as they may deem sufficient for reading the Holy Scriptures. 3. That all children whose parents or guardians may so direct shall daily read the Holy Scriptures during the time appointed by the patron, but that no compulsion whatever be employed to induce others to read or to remain during the reading.

Extract of reply from Lord Stanley:—"It will be impossible for me to recommend to his Majesty's Government any modification of the established system that would strike so entirely at the principle of that system as would the adoption of those propositions." Now I will just close with Dr. Cooke's evidence as to the conditions of the non-vested system upon which the Presbyterian body did in 1840 join the board, and leave to your readers to find out, if they can, any difference between those conditions and the propositions so decidedly rejected by Lord Stanley in 1833. Dr. Cooke says, in the first place, "We are enabled to apply for our own schools without asking any co-operation of other parties with us, or any inquiry why we apply without it. Secondly, we are authorised to frame our own rules, promising to adhere to them, and if those rules are approved of by the board, we are bound by nothing else. In the third place, our schools begin with prayer; we have the Scriptures and our Catechism freely in school hours, and while we will not by any rule, privation, or penalty compel any child to attend during the reading of the Scriptures, or repetitions of Catechisms, we will not be accountable for them leaving the school; they are at liberty to go or to stop; nor will we provide a plan for their separate religious instruction, nor in any way become accountable for it." It is easy to see the difference between schools conducted on this plan and the original vested schools of the National Board; but I confess my inability to discern much difference between non-vested National and ordinary Denominational schools.

I remain, Sir, your much obliged,
H. K.

February 24.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I wish to direct the attention of the authorities to the intolerable nuisance caused by the omnibuses standing and plying for passengers in George-street after leaving Wynyard-square. The incessant yelling and shouting (varied only by a profusion of oaths and obscene language), kept up by the drivers and boys is pitched at such a key that the front part of the houses is scarcely habitable. Surely this can be put down by proper regulations, with the attention of the police, and the inhabitants, secured in the enjoyment of that day, which, in any Christian community is one of worship and repose.

A SUFFERING INHABITANT.

February 24, 1858.

REVIEW.

KIDDER AND FLETCHER'S BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.

(From the Spectator.)

Brazil and the Brazilians, Portrayed in Historical and Descriptive Sketches. By the Reverend D. P. Kidder, D.D., and Reverend J. C. Fletcher. Illustrated by one hundred and fifty Engravings. Published by Childs and Peterson, Philadelphia; and Trubner, London.

THE world has more means of acquiring information respecting Brazil and the Brazilians than Messrs. Kidder and Fletcher suppose. Without going back so far as Walsh, Mr. Wallace has of late years explored more thoroughly than any other traveller the regions of the Amazon; Dr. Gardiner has extensively penetrated the interior; and various writers have given passing notices of the coast. The capital Rio and its vicinity have more especially been often described, and somewhat after the mode of our authors—that is too minutely with regard to external things. Every one who touches at Rio expatiates on the beauties of its bay, the appearance of the streets and Negroes, and says something about the manners if not the morals of the people; while a few have handled the character of the priesthood and the absence of vital religion: perhaps upon the whole with less diffuseness than in the work before us.

However, as a thorough account of the country, and its policy, government, people, and prospects, the present volume is superior to anything we have had of late. The authors, American missionaries, had the advantage of many years' residence, and of a public pursuit which brought them into contact with every class of society. Nor were spiritual services and the distribution of Bibles their only occupation. With the versatility of their countrymen, they filled some lay offices connected with diplomacy, and engaged in the sort of business with which the Hyde Park and Manchester Exhibitions have made us familiar. They had also American activity and turn for considering politics, but without that extreme self-satisfaction with their own "institutions" which distinguishes so many travellers from the United States; the Anti-Slavery feelings of their profession, and the extensive travels of Mr. Fletcher, having given a wide toleration to the book. It has the further advantage of bringing the information down to a late date.

Without any formal divisions or precise arrangement, the work consists of various sections, descriptive, narrative, and expositional. As already intimated, there is a very full not to say prolix account of Rio, the appearance of its streets, and their frequenters; to which may be added educational and social sketches, with narratives of many excursions in the neighbourhood. Mr. Fletcher made a voyage along the Southern coast, and several journeys into the interior; both he and Dr. Kidder though at different intervals, proceeded northward from Rio to the Amazon, describing the coast-towns where they touched. There is a sketch of Brazilian history; and a compilation on the general geography of the whole empire, modified by actual knowledge. There is the fullest account we have yet seen of Romanism in Brazil, not only in its ceremonies, superstitions, and formalism, but touching the general ignorance and immorality of the priests, the discredit into which they have fallen, and the religious liberality of the educated and indeed of all classes. There are expositions more or less full of the character and disposition of the Emperor, the Legislative Assemblies, and the leading public men; of the general policy of the country, the state of education, and the various institutions connected with education, science, and charity. The writers also deal with the industry and commerce of the country, as well as its colonisation. Mere external description, and often of things that are really indescribable, pervades every subject that admits it.

The most interesting and valuable sections are the Southern voyage, for its freshness; and those expositions which relate to the social, political, and industrial condition of the country. If these last are accurate,—and we see no reason to doubt it,—Brazil has greater importance than is generally believed, and is entitled to more diplomatic attention, or rather civility, than it is in the habit of receiving from this country at least. Her available power, especially in waging war, may not be great; but she has a considerable and growing commerce; many of her sons are very enlightened and enterprising men—active in reforming abuses, and advancing the country in education, science, and industry. The Emperor is not only remarkable among sovereigns but even among men for his liberal views and his various acquirements, chiefly of a scientific and practical kind. The constitution is liberal, the government quite as liberal as the people; and though much has yet to be done in remedying the evils which Romanism and the old Portuguese system of rule entailed upon the country, a good deal has been done, and more is in prospect. The future seems to promise rather a cosmopolitan than an Iberian people. There are many "varieties" of Indian and negro blood; foreign merchants and traders are settling in the country, perhaps even a few of Anglo-Saxon race. The considerable increase of population is from immigration, which appears to be encouraged upon an extensive scale, and with a theoretical principle as the basis, though often defeated in practice. No fewer than seventeen colonies have been founded by Government on a systematic plan, and twenty-four by private efforts. Of these twenty-four, twenty are prosperous; of the seventeen founded by the State, only four fall under that category. But whether the colonies succeed or fail as a whole, or individual members become prosperous or continue poor, the people remain, adding to the numbers and perhaps amalgamating with the natives. The systematic colonisation where many people are transported and settled is chiefly from Germany and Switzerland: immigration by single individuals seeking their fortune is rather from the peoples South of the Rhine. The most active and enlightened advocate is Senator Vergueiro, a distinguished lawyer, and the head of extensive family plantations. At the outset, some seventeen years ago, his plans were generally opposed; now they are recommended by Government.

"That system may be stated in few words. Sr. Vergueiro has in Europe an agent who communicates with cantonal and communal authorities and with private individuals, offering inducements to the able-bodied poor who wish to emigrate with their families to the New World. The emigrant, at his option, can defray his own expenses to Brazil, or, permitting Sr. Vergueiro to transport him, he (the emigrant) agrees in such case to refund at his own time and convenience the price of his passage, at a small rate of interest. The agent at Hamburg charters a vessel, and thus a large number of colonists are enabled to seek a new home at a very moderate outlay.

"Sr. V. guarantees on his part to defray all the expenses of the colonists from the sea-coast to his plantations, and on their arrival at their final destination to furnish each head of a family with a hou[se], so many thousand coffee-trees, proportioned to the number of each family, and to supply all with provisions, articles of clothing, &c., at wholesale prices. The colonist, on his part, agrees to tend faithfully his allotted portion of coffee-trees, to share the profit and expenses of the crop, and not to leave without giving one year's notice and paying his indebtedness (if any exist) for passage-money advanced.

"This contract is very simple, and is a safe investment for both contracting parties.

"During the year 1854, the result of the coffee-culture on the plantation of Ybecaba was one million six hundred thousand pounds; of which one-half of the expenses and profits belong to the labourers.

"I visited the cottages of the colonists, about one mile from the manor. As I passed along, I was constantly saluted by cheerful Swiss and German workmen, some of whom were surrounded by noisy and joyous fair-headed children, who capered about with as much life and glee as if at the foot of the Hartz, or in the valleys of the Oberland. * * * * *

"The larger portion of the colonists were Roman Catholics; but I did not leave before every opportunity was afforded for their obtaining the Scriptures both in Portuguese and German.

"Some of the colonists have thriven remarkably, having in five years' time gained five and seven thousand milreis (2500 dollars and 3500 dollars). The state of morals was certainly most creditable when comparing it with that of the countries whence they came. From 1847 to '55, (the period of my visit), among several hundred labourers of the humblest class of German and Swiss not an illegitimate child had been born. The Vergueiros encourage the marriage institution as not only essential to purity but for the interest of both planter and colonist. There are now about one thousand European workmen, including children.

"Ybecaba is a small plantation, containing but five or six square miles; but near by the V.s possess a fazenda not so well cultivated but three times as large. At Angelica they own a new plantation, well adapted to the culture of coffee, which is twelve leagues in circumference. Hitherto blacks have been employed upon this large estate; but it is the intention of the proprietor to introduce as soon as possible free white labourers. I demanded of Sr. Luis Vergueiro if it were mere philanthropy which prompted their efforts to introduce free labour. He replied, most promptly and determinately, 'We find the labour of a man who has a will of his own, and interests at stake vastly more profitable than slave labour.'"

In addition to this large admixture of Portuguese and German elements, there are the numerous stray individuals of almost every country who make their way to Brazil, and some tinges of Indian blood. The Negro element will probably be large. The Brazilian slave-trade was abolished in 1850; and Mr. Fletcher thinks that not only does the Government desire its suppression, but that the practice is effectually put down. Slavery exists, but the facilities for emancipation are considerable. The free coloured men have no open opposition to encounter, though possibly a little secret feeling; but they form an important class of society.

"In Brazil everything is in favour of freedom; and such are the facilities for the slave to emancipate himself, when emancipated, if he possess the proper qualifications, to ascend to higher eminences than those of a mere free black, that 'fuit' will be written against slavery in this empire before another half-century rolls around. Some of the most intelligent men that I met with in Brazil—men educated at Paris and Coimbra—were of African descent, whose ancestors were slaves. Thus, if a man have freedom, money, and merit, no matter how black may be his skin, no place in society, is refused him. It is surprising also to observe the ambition and the advancement of some of these men with Negro blood in their veins. The National Library furnishes not only quiet rooms, large tables, and plenty of books to the seekers after knowledge, but pens and papers are supplied to such as desire these aids to their studies. Some of the closest students thus occupied are mulattos. The largest and most successful printing establishment in Rio—that of Sr. F. Paulo Brito—is owned and directed by a mulatto. In the colleges, the medical, law, and theological schools, there is no distinction of colour. It must, however, be admitted that there is a certain though by no means strong prejudice existing all over the land in favour of men of pure white descent.

"By the Brazilian laws, a slave can go before a magistrate, have his price fixed, and can purchase himself; and I was informed that a man of mental endowments, even if he had been a slave, would be debarred from no official station, however high, unless it might be that of Imperial Senator."

Tea, it is well known, has been long cultivated in the botanical gardens at Rio; but the attempts to produce it as an article of commerce failed, and its agricultural cultivation languished. Of late years more skilful and careful efforts have been attended with greater success. The following is from the Southern voyage of Mr. Fletcher, and from the district of the Vergueiro plantations.

"Between Santos and San Paulo, near San Bernardo, I saw large and productive tea-plantations. The manner of its culture differs but little from that adopted in China. Tea is raised from the seed, which, being preserved in brown sugar, can be transported to any portion of the country. These little tea-balls are planted in beds, and then, in the manner of cabbage-plants, are transported to the field, and placed five feet apart. The shrubs are kept very clean by the hoe, or by the plough, which, though a recent introduction, has on some plantations been eminently successful for this purpose.

"The shrubs are never allowed to attain a height of more than four feet; and the leaves are considered ready for picking the third year after planting. The culture, the gathering, and the preparation of tea, are not difficult, and children are profitably and efficiently employed in the various modes of arranging it for market. The apparatus used is very simple; consisting of 1. Baskets, in which the leaves are deposited when collected; 2. Carved framework, on which they are rolled, one by one; 3. Open ovens, or large metallic pans, in which the tea is dried by means of a fire beneath. Women and children gather the leaves and carry them to the ovens; where slave men are engaged in keeping up the fire, stirring, squeezing, and rolling the tea, which operations are all that it requires before packing it in boxes for home sale or for exportation to the neighbouring provinces.

"The tea-plant is a hardy shrub, and can be cultivated in almost any portion of Brazil, though it is perhaps better adapted to the South, where frosts prevail, and which it resists. If left to itself in the Tropics, it will soon run up to a tree. The coffee-tree requires rich and new soil, and a warm climate unknown to frosts; but the tea plant will flourish in any soil. Dr. ——, who visited various portions of China, is of the opinion that the Cha can be grown in any part of the United States from Pennsylvania to the Mexican Gulf. There are not many varieties of the plant, as is often supposed; black and green teas being merely the leaves of the same tree obtained at different seasons of the year. The flavour is sometimes varied, as that of wines from the same species of grape grown on different soils. The plant is not deciduous, as in China, and in Brazil is gathered from March to July, which in the Northern hemisphere would correspond to the interval between September and January. . . . . .

"Formerly the cultivators said that if they could obtain sixteen cents per pound wholesale, it would be as remunerative as coffee. In 1855, twenty cents for the poorer article could be obtained; and for superior qualities (the greater portion of the crop) forty cents per pound wholesale was readily commanded. The demand for it is constantly increasing. When rightly prepared, it is not inferior to that imported from China. Much, indeed, of the tea sold in the province of San Paulo as Cha da India has merely made the sea-voyage from Santos to Rio Janeiro, and there, after being packed in Chinese boxes, is sent back to the Paulistas as the genuine aromatic leaf from the Celestial Empire. I have seen foreigners in Brazil who esteemed themselves connoisseurs in tea deceived by the best Cha Nacional."

Among the other advantages of Brazil, our authors consider it a very attractive place for excursionists. They will see the finest bay in the world—finer even than Naples; there is a healthy climate, not *very* hot, for the heat is tempered by the sea and land breezes; coolness and fine views are attainable on the mountain heights in the vicinity of Rio; the winter is never cold. The vegetable and animal wonders of Brazil have long rendered the country the paradise of naturalists. The gigantic palms, and many other wonders of tropical vegetation, we vaguely believe in, on the principle of *omne ignotum*; but fancy a grove of sensitive plants!

"On the branches sing bright-plumaged birds, that seem, in the early morning, to call on the sensitive plant trees to awake from their night's slumber. It was, indeed, hard for me to realise that the little sensitive plant which I had looked upon at home as among the most delicate of exotics, is here reproduced in almost giant forms. Its family abounds in Brazil; and the grove that surrounds the residence of Mr. M. is actually composed of trees which quietly fold their leaves in repose at vespers, only to be awakened by the morning sun and the singing-birds."

Formerly the hotels in Rio, as in other sea-ports of America—and for that matter in many parts of Europe—were few and bad. That is now changed, even in the country. Besides the smaller tavern or hotel, there are boarding-houses, kept by Americans, on a large scale, situated amid unrivalled scenery. Steamers like those in the Thames, run every half-hour across the Bay of Rio. Here are the prices of hotels, in a number of places out of the capital.

"In addition to its commercial importance, it (Porto das Caixas) is distinguished as the family residence of the Visconde de Itaborahy (Senhor Joaquin Jose Roderigues Torres). The traveller will here find a very good hospedaria, (inn), kept by a Frenchman; whose prices, though not so moderate as in the interior of the country, may, with other expenses, be interesting to voyageurs who may come after me. I find in my note-book the following entry for myself and companion. 'Hospedaria de M. Boulanger.—Two dinners, two candles, two beds, coffee for two, two breakfasts, and the stabling of two mules,—7 mil 200 reis (equal to about sixteen English shillings).

"At the excellent boarding-house of Mr. Lowenroth, at Nova Friburgo, you pay 2 dollars (one dollar) per diem for everything. At Canta Gallo, thirty miles farther in the interior, I paid 6 mil. (thirteen and sixpence English) per diem, for myself, guide, and three mules. At Pedro Schott's (a regular tete noir châlet of rude construction), situated in a wild secluded spot half-way between the bay and Nova Friburgo, for two dinners, two beds, two lights, and the stabling of two mules,—4 mil 500 reis, (ten shillings and twopence.) At Constantia and at Petropolis you pay 4 mil (nine shillings) per diem; the price of a first-class hotel in the United States. It must be remarked, however, that wine is never extra, and, as this is obtained at a cheap rate direct from Lisbon and Oporto, it is placed upon every table. On going into the fertile province of Minas-Geraes, I found that for myself and company we were charged at Petropolis 16 mil, (nearly nine dollars,) and the next night at a little inn called Ribeirao we paid for the same accommodations 4 mil (two dollars and twenty cents.) Upon the sea-coast I have always found the living expensive to the foreigner; farther in the interior the prices diminish. At the Ponta da Jundiahi, in the province of S. Paulo, dinner for myself and guide, and feed for three animals, the price was but 1 mil 500 reis (three shillings and fivepence English.")

Finally, Brazil can be reached from England by the "pleasantest" route that is known in ocean-navigation; but Mr. Fletcher pronounces this judgment "after having sailed on many seas,"—an experience that may be wanting to some who might adopt his advice and differ from his conclusion as to the pleasantness.

The practical topics we have touched upon are only a few of those which may be found in the volume. There is in it too much of flowery description, and a good many things are not new; but there is a large amount of fresh information on a variety of important subjects connected with "Brazil and the Brazilians."

THE MOHURRUM.

MR. Stocqueler, in his recent work on India, gives the following sketch of the great Mahommedan festival:—

The annual celebration of the Mohurrum in all large Mahommedan communities of the Sheah sect, though, strictly speaking, a fast of the most mournful kind, is accompanied by so much pomp and splendour, that strangers are at some loss to distinguish it from festivals of pure rejoicing. The Sheahs, who are settled in Hindostan, are, in some degree, obnoxious to the charge of introducing rites and ceremonies, almost bordering upon idolatry, in their devotion to the memory of the Imaum Hossein and Houssein. Imbibing a love of show, from long domestication with a people passionately attached to pageantry and spectacle, they have departed from the plainness and simplicity of the worship of their ancestors, and, in the decorations of the *tazess* (mimic tombs), and in the processions which accompany them to the place of sepulture, display their reverential regard for Ali and his sons in a manner which would be esteemed scandalous, if thus accompanied, in Persia and Arabia, where the grief of the Sheah is more quietly and soberly manifested. Several processions take place during the celebration of the Mohurrum. At Lucknow, on the fifth day, the banners are carried to a celebrated shrine, or *durgah*, in the neighbourhood, to be consecrated, it being supposed that the standard of Hossein, miraculously pointed out to a devout believer, is preserved at this place. The veneration in which this sacred relic is held, nearly equalling that which in some places in Europe, is displayed towards pieces of the true cross, affords another proof of the corruption of the Mahommedan religion by the Sheah sect of India. The *durgah* at Lucknow is not only visited at the commemoration of Hossein's obsequies, but prayers and oblations are offered in its holy precincts upon recovery from illness, or any other occasion which calls for praise and thanksgiving. The gifts deposited at the *durgah*, consisting of money, clothes, and other valuable articles, become the property of the officiating priest, who is expected to disburse the greater portion in charity. All the Moslem inhabitants of Lucknow are anxious to consecrate the banners employed at the Mohurrum, by having them touched by the sacred relic; and for this purpose they are conveyed to the shrine with as much pomp and ceremony as the circumstances of the proprietors will admit. A rich man sends his banners upon elephants, surrounded by an armed guard, and accompanied by bands of music. The arms and accoutrements, representing those worn by Hossein, are carried in some of these processions; and one of the most important features is Dhull Dhull, the horse slain with his master on the fatal field of Kurbelah; his trappings are dyed with blood, and arrows are seen sticking in his sides. Multitudes of people form these processions, which frequently stop while the Moollahs recite the oft-told, but never-tiring story, or the tragic scene is enacting by young men expert at broadsword exercises; and as Hossein is surrounded and beaten down, muskets are fired off, and shouts and beatings of the breast attest the sincerity with which his followers bewail his untimely end. On the seventh night of the Mohurrum the marriage of Hossein's daughter with her cousin, a faithful partisan of the house of Ali, is celebrated with much pomp and show. The procession of the marriage of the unfortunate Cossim and his ill-fated bride is distinguished by trays bearing the wedding presents, and covered palankeens, supposed to convey the lady and her attendants: the animals employed in the cavalcade, with the exception of the favoured Dhull Dhull, are left outside the walls; but the trays containing sweetmeats, &c., a model of the tomb of Cossim, and the palankeen of the bride, are brought into the interior, and committed to the care of the keepers of the sanctuary, until the last day, when they make a part of the final procession to the place of interment. The most extraordinary feature, however, in the commemoration of the deaths of Hossein and Houssein, is the participation of the Hindoos, who are frequently seen to vie with the disciples of Ali in the demonstrations of grief for the slaughter of his two martyred sons, and in the splendor of the pageant displayed at the anniversary of their fate. A very large proportion of Hindoos go in mourning during the ten days of the Mohurrum, clothing themselves in green garments, and assuming the guise of fakeers. The complaisance of the Hindoos is returned with interest at the Hooly, the Indian Saturnalia, in which the disciples of the prophet mingle with the heartiest goodwill, apparently too much delighted with the general license and frolic revelries of that strange carnival, to be withheld from joining in it by horror of its heathen origin. The ceremonial observed at the celebration of the Mohurrum are not confined to processions out of doors: persons of wealth and respectability having an Imaum barrah constructed in the interior of their own dwellings. This is usually a square building, containing a hall and other apartments, in which the mourning assemblages during the period of the festival are congregated. It is decorated for the time with all the splendour which the owners can afford. The "tazee" is placed upon the side facing Mecca, under a canopy of velvet, or tissue richly embroidered; and near it there is a pulpit, very handsomely constructed of silver, ivory, ebony, or carved wood, having a flight of stairs covered with an expensive carpeting of broad cloth velvet, or cloth of gold. The "tazee" is lighted up with numerous wax candles; and near it are placed offerings of fruit, and flowers, presented by pious ladies, to do honor to the memory of the Imaums. The remainder of the hall is fitted up with considerable splendor, furnished with mirrors which reflect the light from numerous lustres, lamps, and girandoles. Poorer persons are content with less glittering ornaments; and in all an assemblage is held twice a day, that in the evening being the most imposing and attractive. The guests are seated round the apartment; the centre of which is occupied by a group of hired mourners, consisting of six or eight persons. These men are usually of large stature, and of considerable muscular strength. They are very scantily clothed, in a drapery of green cloth, their breasts and heads being perfectly uncovered. A moollah, or priest, selected on account of his superior elocution, ascends the pulpit, and proceeds to the recital of a portion of a poem in the Persian language, which contains a detailed account of the persecution and tragic fate of the Imaums. The composition is said to be very pure and its effect upon the auditory is prodigious. After some well-wrought passage, describing the sufferings of the unhappy princes, the reader pauses, and immediately the mourners on the ground commence violently beating their breasts, and shouting "Hossein! Hossein!" until at length they sink exhausted on the ground, amid the piercing cries and lamentations of the spectators. A part of each day's service consists of a chant in the Hindostanee language, in which the whole assembly join; and the Sheahs end it by standing up and cursing the usurping Caliphs by name, devoting the memory of each offending individual to universal execration. The Soonees hold these solemn assemblies; but their grief at the cruel sufferings of so many estimable members of the prophet's family does not assume so theatrical a character. Attired in the deepest mourning they evince the most profound sorrow; and it is persons of this persuasion who manifest the greatest indignation when there is any risk of their processions being crossed by the heathen revelries of the Hindoos. The pomps and ceremonies which precede it are nothing to the grandeur reserved for the display on the last day of the Mohurrum, when the *tazees* are borne to the place of interment. This pageant represents the military cavalcade of the battle of Kurbelah, together with the funeral procession of the young princes, and the wedding retinue of the bride and bridegroom divorced by death upon their nuptial day. The banners are carried in advance, the poles being usually surmounted by a crest, composed of an extended hand, which is emblematic of the five holy personages of the prophet's family, and a symbol particularly designating the Sheah sect. Many make a declaration of their religious principles by holding up the hand; the Soonee displays three fingers only, while the Sheah extends the whole five. The horse of Prince Hossein and his camp equipage appear, furnished with all the attributes of sovereignty; some of the *tazees*, of which there is a great variety, are accompanied by a platform on which three effigies are placed—the ass Borak, the animal selected by Mahommed to bear him on his ride to heaven, and two houries. The tomb of Cossim, the husband of Hossein's daughter, is honoured by being carried under a canopy; the bridal trays, palankeens, and other paraphernalia, accompanying it, and the whole is profusely garlanded with flowers. These processions, followed by thousands of people, take the field at break of day; but there are so many pauses for the reading of the poem dedicated to this portion of the history of the events of Kurbelah, and such numerous rehearsals of Hossein's dying scene, that it is night before the commencement of the interment. Devout Mussulmans walk, on these occasions, with their heads and feet bare, beating their breasts and tearing their hair, and throwing ashes over their persons with all the vehemence of the most frantic grief, but many content themselves with a less inconvenient display of sorrow, leaving to hired mourners the task of inciting and inflaming the multitude by their lamentations and bereavements. The zeal and turbulence of the affliction of Ali's followers are particularly offensive to the Soonees, who, professing to look upon Hossein and Houssein as holy and unfortunate members of the Prophet's family, and to regret the circumstances which led to their untimely end, are shocked by the almost idolatrous frenzy displayed by their less orthodox brethren; and the expression of this feeling often leads to serious disturbances, which break out on the burial of the *tazees*. Private quarrels between the sects are frequently reserved for adjustment to this period, when, under pretext of religious zeal, each party may make an assault upon his enemy without exposing the real ground of his enmity. In a few places which border the Ganges or Jumna, the *tazees* are thrown into the river; but, generally, there is a large piece of ground set apart for the purpose of the burial. It is rather a curious spectacle to see the tombs themselves consigned to earth with the same ceremonies which would attend the inhumation of the bodies of deceased persons; the *tazees* are stripped of their ornaments, and when little is left, except the bamboo frames, they are deposited in pits. This ceremony usually takes place by torchlight, the red glare of innumerable flambeaux adding considerably to the wild and picturesque effect of the scene.

HOW DOES THE MONEY GO?

(From the Weekly Times.)

THE commercial panic across the Atlantic has led to a very rigid economic inquiry. The money is gone, and who has spent it all? That is the question. We need not add, that it is asked with considerable irritation and sharpness of tone, sufficient to account for any amount of reluctance in the culprit to come forward and confess. Who has spent all the money? The *Hue and Cry* of New York offers an almost unlimited reward for his or her apprehension. Whoever discovers the criminal will receive not only a pension of several thousand dollars for life, but also a civic crown; he will be clothed in splendid apparel, and led on horseback through the streets of the city. All New York is at present busy in searching for the gigantic spendthrift. Where has he gone? What has become of him? Who saw him last? What train did he leave by? Has he fled to the Dismal Swamp, or to California, or to Nicaragua? Is he still in the city, evading pursuit? Everybody is looking into cupboards, behind doors, under beds, and in all holes and corners of upper and lower storeys, to see if he is there.

When a man becomes a bankrupt and cannot find out who is to blame for it; when he has decided that, of course, he himself has had nothing to do with it; that none of his clerks are in fault, or the Post Office, or the Government, or the Custom House—in lack of every other cause of the smash, he turns round upon his wife:—"Yes; now I have got it. I always thought it would come this. Now I see the consequence of having married an expensive woman." This our contemporary, the *New York Times*, tells us, is now the general explanation given at New York of the recent convulsion of the money market. Women are the burden of conversation, and the whole community is agreed that it has married a most expensive wife. All the New York merchants are turning round fiercely upon their domestic partners; the extravagant wives have done it all—it is the French silks, the crinoline and *moire*, the gloves and feathers, fans and furbelows, that have ruined them; these have taken the money out of the country. The whole city, says our contemporary, is full of "misogynist declamation." "From the extreme of obsequious gallantry we are passed to the opposite excess of vituperative injustice. We are treating them, in fact, very much as the African savage treats his fetish. In the times of our prosperity, we could not sufficiently adulate these lovely omnipotent beings. But the pretty creatures of yesterday are the extravagant sirens of to-day." Several sumptuary laws are almost meditated—enactments against dress, ornament, lace, jewellery, &c. The American merchant's wife must return to rigid Republican simplicity. One would imagine there was a Jonah preaching repentance, and that the great American Tyre was going literally to clothe herself with sack-cloth. There will be allowed Quaker bonnets alone, gowns of the plainest drab stuff, shawls of the same; those wives of the most opulent citizens who are permitted to use silk will have it measured out to them by the mayor and corporation. The Legislative Assembly of the State will debate in the next session upon the subject of female dress, and as soon as a committee has sat, examined witnesses, and made a report on the annual quantity of clothing and ornament which the commercial welfare of the community can spare the ladies, it will proceed to lay down permanent restrictions, which will be a model of sumptuary wisdom, and supply an example for the legislation of other countries that may find themselves falling into mercantile confusion.

Such is the repentance, not of Nineveh, but of New York, and certainly it is an instance of the same sword that wounded healing. Money is the corrupter, and bankruptcy is the converter. New York now finds that it has gone astray, that it has departed from the rigid simplicity of its Puritan founders, and it is anxious to return to drab again, in order that it may get rich again. This motive to national penitence would not indeed have satisfied the prophets, and the penance itself appears rather too vicarious a one. The American tradesman repents by deputy in the person of his wife, who, to atone for the luxury and extravagance of the community, is to wear drab. This is rather too much after the model of that mediæval fasting which the landlord performed by the instrumentality of his serfs, and of the royal rule of chastisement which bound Buchanan, the preceptor of the youthful James I., whenever the young prince did anything wrong, to flog his companions for it. American gallantry will doubtless assert that the gentlemen, after all, will be most severely punished by this severity to the ladies, and that they will feel the reduction of female costume most acutely. But if the gentleman retains all his peculiar luxuries, and only economises in the dress of his wife and daughters, we shall think that he has a power of consoling himself for the loss of gay colours. But though the repentance of New York is not a very afflictive one, and though its motives will not bear accurate examination, the very pause to reflect and examine is something. Things are come to a stand-still, and there is a general idea that "we have been going too far," and that "we must retrench." The pause is only a short interval in the rush of commerce and adventure, but it is still for the time a sort of repentance—a commercial communing with self—though the fit of penitence will pass off, the rush commence again, and America go on getting, spending, and pausing, and then getting again, to the end of the chapter.

Our New York contemporary, however, takes up this question in a gallant rather than a commercial spirit. He does not see why the ladies alone should be blamed for the failure of the New York banks, and why they should be the only victims of retrenchment. He enters into a very accurate calculation on the subject of silks, furs, and foreign articles of wear, and shows that the ladies have not been at all extravagant:—

"Let us see how the matter stands. For the year 1855-6 the importations of silk goods into this country amounted to 25,200,651 dollars—truly a "parlous" sum, and a tremendously effective figure of speech for a lecture on the ladies."

But he is not overwhelmed by this figure, but proceeds to examine it. He discovers:—

"That out of these millions of dollars' worth of silk there are certain 'masculinities' to be deducted—viz., the sleeve and skirt linings of some 4,000,000 of male coats, all the cravats and waistcoats of silk that the American men from Maine to California contrive in a twelvemonth to consume, besides mystical ribbons and aprons belonging to orders and lodges, silken cushions, curtains, &c."

These deductions leave in his estimate only 23,000,000 dollars to be charged to the ladies. Is this sum, then, an extravagant one? He decides not. At an average of two dollars per yard, this sum would represent 11,500,000 yards of silk, which "as a reasonable young lady assures him," would only supply 1,000,000 silk dresses. Now, then, having got the annual number of dresses, we come to the number of the wearers. The United States contain nearly 3,500,000 houses, 1,500,000 of which he considers to represent each an average income of 1000 dollars a year—i. e., an income which justifies silk. So, these 1,500,000 families only wear 1,000,000 silk dresses, which is only one silk dress per annum for the whole family, and only that for two-thirds of them.

Our contemporary is equally accurate and equally triumphant in his calculation about fur, thread, lace, gloves, embroideries, &c. He pleads for a single million dollars "as a small sum to spend on the defence and ornament of 8,000,000 of white hands upon which 6,000,000 of adult male lips kept constantly swearing fealty for twelve long months." The playful gallantry of our contemporary quite shames the rigidity of the English Press. He discovers against the female consumption of fur a gentleman's set-off of 600,000 dollars' worth of that article "imported by masculine hatters." In the matter of thread-lace, he can discover no set-off in kind, "though a legend still survives in this city of a gentleman whose nuptial garments were made beauteous with borders of point." But he has instead a set-off of 576,000 dollars for fancy firearms. In the same way, against the female embroideries he has a tremendous set-off of nearly 5,000,000 dollars for cigars and tobacco. And lastly, foreign wines and spirits give an overwhelming balance against the men, and the ladies are brought out triumphant. Our contemporary certainly deserves a bouquet from every lady in New York for his championship.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

BUSINESS has been remarkably quiet to-day. The absence of the Victoria now sixteen days overdue is very annoying, and will cause serious inconvenience to the importers of goods should some fast sailing vessel arrive before her.

From the Money Article of the *Times* of the 27th of November, we extract the following remarks respecting a new process for bread making, which if successful and adopted throughout the United Kingdom, would cause a saving of an amount equal to their entire importations of foreign wheat.

Some months back it was mentioned that a new process for bread making, patented by Dr. Dauglish, which was alleged to effect great results, by preventing the chymical changes and waste inseparable from the process of fermentation, was about to be tested in the large establishment of Messrs. Carr and Co., at Carlisle. It is now affirmed that the method has been brought into perfectly satisfactory working, and that it will forthwith be introduced. According to the representations made, and which most probably will soon be extensively verified, or disproved, the following are the advantages to be obtained:—1. There is a saving of the whole of the waste caused by fermentation, which averages fully 10 per cent. Thus 10 per cent. more bread is made out of a sack of flour than by the old process. 2. The process, instead of occupying eight to ten hours, is completed in half-an-hour. 3. The cost of machinery and gas is less than that of yeast used in the old process. 4. The dough requires scarcely any handling to form it into loaves. 5. The bread is absolutely pure. It is simply flour, water, and salt. Finally, should the whole of the bread in the kingdom be thus made, a saving would be effected of an amount equal to our entire importations of foreign wheat.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, 1st MARCH, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BATHURST.

ROXBURGH (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Cheshire Creek, adjoining the south boundary of Mrs. Finley's 100 acres: Lot 1, 43 acres.—Parish of Yetholme. Adjoining the eastern extremity of the south boundary of J. P. Mackenzie's 1240 acres; lot 2, 221 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

WESTMORELAND (Country Lots).—Parish of Jocelyn. Near Middle and Wiseman's Creeks, lying about a mile south-easterly from W. Mutton's (now H. Humphrey's) 29 acres 3 roods 24 perches: Lot 3, 60 acres; lots 4 and 5, 30 acres each. Near Middle and Wiseman's Creeks, adjoining the south boundary of W. Mutton's (now H. Humphrey's) 30 acres 1 rood 32 perches: Lot 6, 61 acres; lot 7, 57 acres 3 roods. Near Middle and Wiseman's Creeks, adjoining the north boundary of W. Mutton's (now H. Humphrey's) 30 acres 1 rood 32 perches: Lot 8, 160 acres. At and near the confluence of Stony or Davy's Creek with Campbell's River, and adjoining W. Cummings' 30 acres: Lot 9, 47 acres; lot 10, 43 acres; lot 11, 30 acres; lot 12, 42 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

BATHURST (Country Lots).—Parish of Vittoria. Lying about a mile north-west from John Grant's 50 acres: Lot 13, 48 acres; lot 14, 33 acres; lot 15, 30 acres.

ROXBURGH (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Yetholme. Within the village reserve on the Bathurst Road, at the Badger Brush, or Fryingpan Creek: Lots 16 and 17, 4 acres 1 rood 8 perches each; lot 18, 3 acres 3 roods; lots 19 and 20, 5 acres 3 roods 23 perches each; lots 21 and 22, 4 acres 3 roods 17 perches each. Upset price, £2 10s and £2 per acre.

BATHURST (Town Lots).—Parish of Bathurst. Town of Bathurst. Lot 23, 2 roods—upset price £8 per acre; lot 24, 2 roods 5¼ perches—£75 the lot.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY — Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

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Chairman—M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq., M.P.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.P. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 0
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 6

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3rd.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary,
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY —Important Notice.—The Books of the Society close on the last day of February, 1858, for the current year's business.

All proposals made before that date will be entitled to participate in the profits of the year, in terms of the by-laws of the Society.

At the last Investigation, the Bonus Additions averaged considerably more than 3 per cent. per annum on all policies then entitled to participate.

Comparative view of Bonuses accruing to a Policy of Life Assurance of £500, if effected at the Age of 40, in different Offices.

Names of Office.	Annual Premium.	Duration of Policy.	Bonus Additions.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
An English Proprietary Company	16 7 1	10 Years.	50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual Assce. Society)	16 11 3	7 Years.	70 0
Australian Mutual Provident Society	16 2 1	5 Years.	81 13 7

It will thus be seen that the profit to the assured in this society is more than three times that of a first-class Proprietary Office, and nearly twice that of one of the most successful of all European Mutual Offices.

Bonuses may be applied to the extinction of future premiums or their value in cash will be handed to the member at his option.

☞ The attention of assurers is requested to the following important privileges granted by the Legislature to the members of this Society, and to them only.

All its policies are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

Policies effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

The families of small assurers are saved the expense of Letters of Administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Society's agents or medical referees in New South Wales, and the other colonies, or at the Principal Office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
December 29, 1857.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships assured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.— SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.
Insurances granted on property of every description, at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL REFEREES:
John Mac Farlane, Esq., M.D.
John Moon, Esq., Surgeon.
Detailed prospectuses, forms, and all other information can be obtained from the Company's Agents, BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE AUSTRALIAN BREWERY.
Extract from Letter:
To Messrs. Buyers and Learmonth,
Agents "Northern Assurance Company."
12th February, 1858.
Gentlemen,—I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to you for your kind endeavours to further a prompt and satisfactory settlement of my claim against your Company.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours most obediently,
(Signed) JAMES WRIGHT.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.— NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, as follows, namely:
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the Weekly Minimum Balances, irrespective of amount.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—For 15 days, at 3 per cent. per annum.
" For 3 months, at 4 ditto ditto.
" For 6 ditto, at 5 ditto ditto.
Fixed deposits for longer periods to be subject to special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 5th February, 1858.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.
Paid-up Capital, £506,000, with power to increase to one million.
INCREASED RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date, the rate of Interest allowed on the DAILY BALANCE at credit of CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be 2½ per cent. per annum.
And for fixed Deposits, lodged after this date, the following rates of interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 15 days' notice ...... 3 per cent. per annum
3 months' ...... 4 ditto ditto.
6 months' ...... 5 ditto ditto.
For money lodged for longer periods, interest allowed according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.
ALTERATION IN RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed on the DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. And on fixed deposits, lodged after this date, as under, viz.:—
Per annum.
Subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.
Ditto 3 months ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
On deposits lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.
G. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, February 1st, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.— Established 1817.
Paid up capital ... ... £509,000.
Reserved fund ... ... 150,000.
From and after this date interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:—
On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, 2 per cent. per annum, if not under one hundred pounds.
On fixed deposits for
Three months ... ... 3 per cent. per annum.
Six ditto ... ... 4 ditto ditto.
Twelve ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 18th November.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA—(Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
JAS. HENDERSON, manager.
Sydney, 19th November, 1857.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY NAVAL, and COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES for the year 1858-9.—NOTICE is hereby given that sealed TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of March next, at noon, for furnishing such of the undermentioned Military, Naval, and Commissariat Supplies as may be required in Sydney by the Commissariat Department, during the twelve calendar months commencing the 1st April 1858, and terminating the 31st March, 1859, viz.:—
No. 1. The Military Ration and the Convict Hall
No. 2. The Forage Ration
No. 3. Coals for all services
No. 4. Hospital supplies
No. 5. Naval supplies, to include Candles and Oil for all services
No. 6. Milk for Hospital
No. 7. Commissariat supplies.
The details of the several articles composing the above rations and supplies, and the conditions of contract, will be inserted in the printed form of tender to be obtained at this office, upon which the tender is to be made. Any tender sent in, which is not made on this printed form, will not be entertained.
Separate tenders may be made for any of the supplies as above enumerated, or one tender for the whole of the supplies of every description.
Two unexceptionable securities will be required for the due and faithful performance of the contract, whose signature must be attached to the tender; and they will be bound, with the contractor, in a bond to her Majesty in the sum of £3000.
The tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Supplies for Sydney, 1858-9," and to be made and sent in in duplicate.
Any further information can be obtained at this office.
GEORGE J. WRENTMORE, D.A.C.G.
Commissariat Office, Margaret-street, Sydney, 9th of February, 1858.

CAST-IRON TARGETS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, from such persons as may be desirous of supplying the Military Store Department with (8) eight Cast-iron Targets, with supports, for service of the troops in this garrison.
The targets must be manufactured of the best materials, must be sound, and free from flaws; they are to be delivered at the Military Store Office, where they will be subjected to the inspection of a board of officers for approval and acceptance.
Further information may be obtained at the Military Store office (late Ordnance), and from Captain Colquhoun, 77th Regiment, musquetry instructor, Victoria Barracks.
The tenders (in duplicate) to be sealed, and addressed to the "Commissariat Officer in charge, Sydney," with the words "Tender for Cast-iron Targets," on the left-hand corner of the envelope.
GEORGE T. WRENTMORE, D.A.C.G.
Commissariat Office, Margaret-street, Sydney,
22nd February, 1858.

COALS FOR THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, HOBART TOWN, TASMANIA.— SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate), will be received at this Office until SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at noon, for the supply of 500 tons of Coals, for the Commissariat Department, Hobart Town, Tasmania.
The Tenders to state the rate per ton of 2240 pounds, including delivery at the Commissariat Wharf, Hobart Town, Tasmania.
One-half of the above quantity to be delivered on or about the 31st March next, and the other half on or about the 30th April next. The Coals to be the produce of the Australian Agricultural Company's mines at Newcastle, and to be screened at the pit's mouth.
Payment will be made at this office, on production of the receipt of the Commissariat Officer, at Hobart Town. Any further particulars may be obtained at this Office.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEORGE J. WRENTMORE, D.A.C.G.
Commissariat Office, Margaret-street, Sydney, 22nd February.

PIER HOTEL, MANLY BEACH.—Various unfounded reports having been circulated with reference to the charges made at this establishment, the Proprietor takes this method of making public the uniform prices charged at the Hotel, and from which no deviation is ever made, viz.:—

Poultry dinners, with pastry, &c. ...	0	4	0
Ditto ditto ditto, with fish ...	0	5	0
Plain meat dinners, and vegetables ...	0	2	6
Luncheon, cold ham, mutton or beef ...	0	2	0
Ham sandwiches	0	1	0
Bread, butter, biscuits, and cheese ...	0	1	0
Breakfasts, ordered	0	3	0
Tea's ditto	0	2	6
Bread, butter, biscuits and tea ...	0	1	6
Beds...	0	2	6

Liquors of the finest quality, at Sydney prices.
☞ Private apartments, either attached or detached from the Hotel, with board, £2 10s. per week; (Private parlours, 25s. per week). Children and servants subject to special arrangement.
₊ Every attention paid to Boarders, and the Proprietor wishes it to be perfectly understood, that there is no fixed dietary scale at this establishment, each person or party staying at the Hotel, are expected on all occasions to order whatever they choose or wish for to their meals. PHILIP COHEN.

NOTICE.—Unless the undermentioned goods now laying on Campbell's Wharf, are claimed and the expenses thereon paid within 21 days from this date they will be sold to pay expenses:—
2 screw propellers, ex Glenbervie
1 screw shaft, ex Glenbervie
1 screw propeller, ex Hector
3 hardwood logs left by the Nimrod.
JOSEPH KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.
February 22.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Manufacturing Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, 338, George-street, next the Bank Auction Rooms, have much pleasure in informing their Friends and the Public that they have commenced business as above, with an entirely new and choice stock of first-class watches, clocks, jewellery, and plated goods, selected expressly for them from the most celebrated manufactories in England, and respectfully solicit an inspection of the same.
W. and J. beg to enumerate the following goods, as composing part of their stock—
WATCHES.
Gold racing centre and split seconds, duplex, with compensation balance, tried in the greatest extremes of temperature; gold hunting and open front levers, also with handsome enamelled cases.
Silver English and Geneva of all descriptions, among which are some railway time keepers, or "guard watches."
CLOCKS.
Striking bracket office dials of all sizes, handsome drawing-room, in rich ormolu cases.
JEWELLERY.
Bracelets of the most exquisite designs; diamond, opal, and ruby necklets; dress, mourning, miniature, and cameo brooches. Among the latter are some choice copies of the most noted works of art of the antique and modern schools; standard gold guard, albert, and brequet chains, chatelaines of new designs; diamond, gem, signet, and mourning rings.
ELECTRO-PLATE.
Epergnes, candelabra, and centre pieces; liqueur, cruet, egg, and pickle frames; waiters of all sizes, tea urns, tea kettles, tea and coffee services, cups, fish calvers in cases, forks, spoons, &c., &c.
W. and J. being thorough practical workmen, and importing their own goods, all persons kindly favouring them with orders may rely confidently on being supplied with superior articles at strictly moderate prices.
N.B.—Jewellery manufactured, and repairing of all kinds executed on the premises.

TO THE INHABITANTS of Twofold Bay, Maneroo, and the surrounding Districts.—S. and H. SOLOMON'S beg to inform their numerous friends that they have now on hand at their Stores, Eden, Twofold Bay, and Bombala, Maneroo, a large assortment of goods, viz., wines, spirits, drapery, hosiery, ironmongery, groceries, &c., their recent importations from Europe, and to inform them that additions to their stocks are now landing, and will be expected to arrive semi-monthly. S. and H. S., possessing the advantage of an excellent buyer in Great Britain and on the continent, are determined to make an amazing concession on former prices, and to give their friends the advantage thereof, by selling at city prices in the country. Cash advances made on any consignments through S. and H. S. to their friends in London. Colonial produce taken in exchange or for cash.

WILLIAM CLARKE and CO. having purchased Mr. John Lublin's valuable stock of hats and caps, and having just landed a shipment from the Commonwealth, begs to call the attention of the public to the same, the stock consisting of Christy's best black and drab hats, ladies' riding hats (of the latest fashion), every description of black hats, drab felts, &c. Also a superior assortment of French felts, military and navy ornaments, livery hats, lace cockades, &c. Hats and caps made to order. London hat warehouse, corner of George and Hunter streets.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES.—For SALE, by the undersigned, a small invoice of the above superior Fireproof Safes, of different sizes. May be seen at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street. For particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, MURPHY, and CO., Exchange Corner.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, on easy terms, the Business of a Chemist and Druggist, in one of the inland towns, doing a first-rate trade, and capable of considerable extension. To a young man of steady and industrious habits it presents an opportunity rarely to be met with. For particulars apply to H. E. ROW, Wholesale Druggist, Bank Court.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO. have just opened up a large assortment of fancy goods, consisting of
Papier mache tea caddies, workboxes
Tables, richly inlaid with pearl
Portfolios, writing desks
Thermometers
Ditto, with watchstands, inkstands
Ladies' and gentlemen's writing cases, in russian and morocco leather
China and porcelain vases.
Also a choice selection of electro-plated goods, consisting of tea and coffee services, tea urns, table and dessert forks, tea, dessert, and table spoons, &c., &c., &c.
Observe the address—TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., 416 and 418, George-street.

FRENCH COLZA OIL, of the finest quality, 8s. per gallon. WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, late Charles Chapman, Oil and Colour Stores, next the Post Office.

OIL AND COLOUR STORES, next the Post Office.— On SALE, by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers:
Refined sperm oil
Polar and black oil
Fine engine and castor oils
French colza oil, the finest quality
Linseed oil, boiled and raw
White lead
Ground colours, of every variety
Dry colours, ditto ditto
Varnishes, of every description
Brushware, ditto ditto
Candles—pure sperm, and No. 1 Belmont
Glass—best crown and sheet, all sizes
Lamps—moderator, solar, and 3 and 4 light hanging
Also, Palmer's patent candle lamps
Candle frames, candle cotton
White and coloured waste, engine packing
Saltpetre, alum, bluestone, sulphur, &c., &c.
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, late Charles Chapman oil merchant and colourman.

ON SALE by the undersigned, in convenient packages suitable for country or other wholesale buyers—
Arrowroot, Bermuda and South Sea Island
Ground sago, Hard's foot
Robinson's groats and barley
Gelatine, Swinbourne's, Nelson's, and Bell's
Isinglass, cut and book
Ginger—Jamaica, Cochin, and Barbadoes
Ginger, ground, and ground mixed spices
Cloves, nutmegs, cassia, and allspice
Holloway's pills and ointment
Townshend's sarsaparilla, James' blister
Rowland's macassar oil, odonto, and other preparations
Rimmel's, Gosnell's, Richardson's, and other assorted perfumery
Jujubes, and confectionary of all kinds
Spanish liquorice, Fullwood's annatto
Cream tartar, tartaric acid, pearlash
Bluestone, saltpetre, sulphur
Turpentine, linseed oil, raw and boiled
Castor and salad oil, in bottle and bulk
Opium, Patna and Turkey
Seidlitz, lemonade, and gingerbeer powders,
Wax vestas, assorted cases
Essence lemon, oil peppermint. And
Drugs and chemicals, of all kinds.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

ROBERTSON'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR and Coach Manufactory, 483 and 489, Pitt-street, Sydney.— JOHN ROBERTSON, having been so long known as the first carriage builder in the metropolis, need scarcely pledge himself that all orders with which he may be honoured will be executed to the satisfaction of his patrons, it being his ambition to rival all others in turning out a first-rate article.
J. R. has now on SALE:
1 omnibus, 1 clarence carriage
Sundry phaetons, family sociables
Dogcarts and gigs of sundry descriptions
Spring carts of different sorts
Springs and scrawl irons
Mail axles of all sizes
Bolts of every size and length
Lancewood and ash shafts
Enamelled and japanned leather
Cloths and laces of all colours
Curled hair
Brass and silver mountings
Varnish, japan, and gold size
And all other articles suitable for the trade, which will be supplied at the lowest possible figure.
N.B.—Carriages, gigs, &c., taken in for standing, and for sale on commission.

WELLINGTON HOUSE, 230, George-street.— C. KINGSBOROUGH begs to remind his town and country customers that he has opened the last fortnight, a large and choice stock of useful and seasonable goods, a few of which are enumerated below.
2 cases check, stripe and shot silks
2 ditto balzorine dresses
2 ditto muslin ditto
5 ditto Hoyles' and other prints
2 ditto mixed alpacas
1 ditto stripe alpaca lustres
1 ditto French de laines, choice colours
2 ditto ladies' white and grey coutille stays
1 ditto maids' stays, and children's bands
1 ditto ladies' underclothing
1 ditto moire antique mantles, from 9s. 6d.
1 ditto black glacé ditto
1 ditto children's moire and black glacé
2 ditto ladies' rice, dunstable, and fancy straw bonnets
2 ladies' and children's leghorn hats
2 ditto ditto ditto brown and drab hats
2 ditto bonnet wreaths
2 ditto parasols, various
Muslin collars, habit shirts, chemisettes, sleeves, crochet collars, &c., &c., &c.
A large and varied assortment of calicoes, longcloths, croydon, and twill sheetings
Counterpanes, marsella, and summer quilts, ticks, Scotch twill
Huckabacks, medical rubbering, &c., &c.
Rimmel's and other perfumes in great variety.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
3 cases summer sacs, consisting of China silk, grass-cloth, coloured and black alpaca, light summer doeskin, black cloth, white linen, and holland
1 case men's white and colored drill trousers
1 ditto summer doeskin
1 ditto black cloth and shepherd's plaid
1 ditto white linen and marsala vests
1 ditto black alpaca and cloth ditto
2 ditto merino vests and pants
3 ditto men's white shirts, assorted
2 ditto ditto regatta ditto
1 ditto ditto, Swiss fronts
1 ditto boys' white and regattas
Boys' and youths' clothing
4 cases Gaines', Sanders, and Nicol's cork hats, from 2½ to 3 inch brims
3 ditto Townsend's 2½ to 3 inch brims
2 ditto Gaines' drab shell hats
3 cases drab merino, from 4s.
1 ditto men's leghorn
1 ditto ditto panama
1 ditto ditto black felt
Also kid and lisle thread gloves, beaufort ties, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.
The above goods will be found to be as cheap as can be shown by any other house in town.
Mark the address.—Wellington House, 230, George-street, six doors from the Bank of New South Wales.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Bottled ale and porter
Lowndes' old tom (new label)
Cyder, in 1-dozen cases
Hill and Jones' biscuits
Candles (superior, full weight)
Oilmen's stores
Ling fish, in 1 and 2 cwt. tin-lined cases
Bottled fruits
Saddlery (ladies' and gentlemen's)
Manchester goods
Slops, in every variety
Plain and fancy doeskins
Women's underclothing
Men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes
Hosiery and haberdashery
Eau de Cologne
Soda ash, &c., &c., &c.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., 66, King-street West.

WINDOW GLASS—

10 x 8	24 x 16
12 x 10	24 x 18
14 x 10	24 x 20
14 x 12	26 x 20
16 x 12	28 x 24
18 x 12	30 x 20
18 x 14	28 x 22
18 x 16	32 x 24
20 x 16	30 x 24
22 x 16	40 x 30

Of the best quality, just landed and on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

SEED OATS on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Market Wharf.

COLONIAL CHEESE on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Market Wharf.

MAIZE, HAY, and BRAN on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Market Wharf.

JAMES VICKERY begs to inform his numerous friends and the public at large that he has made arrangements for carrying on the Retail Boot and Shoe Trade in addition to his regular wholesale business; and, for this purpose, has fitted up his front premises, No. 375, George-street, which will be opened for business THIS DAY.
The stock on inspection will be found one of the most choice and varied in the Southern Hemisphere, just landed, ex Lochiel, British Merchant, Star of Peace, and other late arrivals, having been manufactured expressly for the undersigned by some of the most eminent houses in Europe. Customers may rely on having the utmost civility and attention paid to them, as it will always be a rule at this establishment to dismiss any assistant on complaint being made. Every description of colonial boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice, and which, for style and finish, shall be unsurpassed.
Quarterly accounts will be opened with respectable families, on application.
JAMES VICKERY, No. 375 (late 286), George-street, Sydney, opposite Messrs. Betteredge and Hayden's.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has just opened cases of Children's Summer Clothing, consisting of jean pelisses, marcella coats and jackets, white frocks and capes richly trimmed with English embroidery, ladies' and children's underclothing, and baby linen.

W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street, has now on SALE traced muslin for sleeves, collars, and flouncing, and children's dresses and capes, embroidery cotton, crochet cotton in the skein, grey merino for knitting, perforated cardboard, wools, canvas, and patterns, O.P. beads, black bugles, and a general assortment of materials for fancy needlework. The trade supplied, and country orders carefully attended to.

W. READING, 254, George-street. — Summer Millinery in the most attractive style, crenoline bonnets, children's eugenie hats elegantly trimmed, feathers, flowers, and Paris net bonnet shapes.

254, GEORGE-STREET.—W. READING has just opened a case of Parisian Hat and Bonnet Shapes, in the newest style, and great variety. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Also, a beautiful assortment of French drooping Flowers, Heaths, Poppies, Corn Flowers, Violets, and Rose Buds, by the gross or dozen.

CHRISTY'S HATS, ex City of Benares.—WILLIAM CLARKE and CO. have just landed, ex the above ship, 9 cases of Christy's best consolidated Hats; also, drab, shell, and merino ditto; cloth caps, cap peaks, naval caps, and ornaments, &c. London Hat Warehouse, corner of George and Hunter streets.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand:
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

PRIME BEEF.—To Captains and Owners of Vessels.— For SALE, at Mr. JAMES BEATTIE'S, butcher, Balmain, 80 Tierces of prime winter-cured Beef, warranted the fattest and finest sample ever exhibited in New South Wales.

LIVERPOOL SALT for SALE, in fine condition. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

JUST OPENED, the Commercial Stores, North Wagga Wagga.
W. G. RICHARDSON begs to call the attention of the inhabitants of North Wagga Wagga and the surrounding district to his large and varied assortment of grocery, drapery, ironmongery, ready-made clothing, and boots and shoes, which are now open and ready for inspection, being some of the choicest goods which the Sydney market can furnish for beauty and durability. W. Richardson also wishes to say that, having formed a connection with some of the leading merchants in Sydney, he will be able to have always on hand goods of the very best quality, at the lowest possible prices, and those persons calling at the Commercial Stores will find that this is no puff.
PS.—W. G. R. also wishes to say that, having secured the services of a first-rate tailor, clothing made to order on the premises, and a good fit warranted.
Stations, Settlers, and Families supplied on the most reasonable terms.

CATTLE.—A Mixed Herd of 3000 for SALE, on moderate terms. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

CHEAP ROOFING, Cheap Roofing.—Ready shaped for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, Charcoal, and Firewood, cheapest in town. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

FIFTY SHARES in the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company for SALE. EDWARD H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, at Dubbo, where they are now ready for delivery:—

Males:		
From one year old, upwards	82	head
Females:		
From one year old upwards	318	head
Six to twelve months old	82	head
	482	head
Under six months	151	head
	633	head

Apply to Mr. ROBERT NOWLAND, at Dubbo.

5,000 FIRST-CLASS Store Sheep ON SALE, of equal sexes, very fine and strong, now ready for delivery in or near to the Darling Downs. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

CATTLE FOR SALE.—A mixed lot of 600 Cattle more or less, well bred and quiet, to be disposed of deliverable within 30 miles of Gayndah, Northern district Apply to R. E. and F. TOOTH, Kent Brewery.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

COALS, Coke, Firewood, cut by steam or uncut, and Charcoal, delivered in any quantity to all parts of the city and suburbs, including North Shore, Balmain, and Pyrmont. DUGUID and MANSON. Depot—A. A. Company's Wharf, Miller's Point. Office—Commercial Chambers, Exchange Corner.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison streets.

FISH.—Lobster, Salmon, Haddock, Turbot, Ling, Skate Cod, and Herrings, in 1 and 2 lbs. and quarter tins; dried Ling and Cod, ditto. For sale by J. and C. KEELE, 35, Hunter-street.

TO BAKERS.—Gallego and Haxall Flour, on SALE, by EDWARD LOWTHER, 55, Bathurst-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

GUINNESS' XX PORTER in excellent condition, direct from Dublin. H. MACHEN and CO., Bridge-street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP FAT.—The highest cash price given. COWAN and ISRAEL, Albion Soap Works, Elizabeth-street

BUTCHERS' SHOP CUTTING FAT.—The undersigned will pay cash on delivery. COWAN and ISRAEL, Albion Soap Works.

PLASTER OF PARIS and Portland Cement, very superior and cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.— The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber, of all descriptions; white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards; clear pine boards, all thicknesses; cedar, all thicknesses; Oregon and Baltic scantling, Baltic and red deals, colonial and other hardwoods; laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.; panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

30,000 FEET inch and 1¼ Pitch Pine Flooring, now landing. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

TO PUBLICANS.—Two First-class Hotels, in the city, for Disposal. G. F. BAKER, Commercial Chambers, Pitt and Bridge streets.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Reduction in the price of coals.—£1 18s. is the price charged for Whittell's screened A. A. Company's Coals (a most superior article) delivered in Sydney.
An unlimited supply of coke, charcoal, and ironbark, in billets, chunks, and cut to suit every description of stoves.
Orders by post promptly executed.
Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West.

COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD, and LIME, delivered on the shortest notice in the city or suburbs. —Messrs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay, having arranged with the A. A. Company for a constant supply of their best screened coals, can guarantee to their customers the genuine article, at the lowest price. Firewood cut by steam any length. Post orders promptly executed.

HORSES.—For SALE, at Rosedale, near Liverpool, a number of fine unbroken colts; there are a few good draught among them. Early application is necessary.

MONEY.—To be Lent on Mortgage of City properties for 3 years, at 8 per cent., the sum of £10,000, in sums of not less than £1000. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.

IF YOU WANT a good Dinner and a Glass of Ale for one shilling, go to the Luncheon Rooms at the Currency Lass, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

NOTICE is hereby given that, application is intended to be made to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, during the next session, for leave to introduce a BILL to remove doubts respecting the Title to Lands formerly vested in the Lord Bishop of Australia, and the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and to vest the same in the Bishops of the Dioceses respectively, in which the lands are situate, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Dated this 25th day of February, A.D. 1858. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, solicitors for the Bill.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—I, RICHARD WARING, formerly of Luton, in the county of Bedford, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and now residing at Wollongong, in the county of Camden, and within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, aforesaid, an attorney of the Courts of Queen Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, intend to apply on the last day of the next term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this honorable Court. Dated this 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. RICHARD WARING.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Major GRANT will, until further notice, attend at the Government Domain, Parramatta, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY in each week, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., for the purchasing Horses for the Indian army. The class of stock required are geldings or entires from 4 to 7 years, 15 hands and upwards, and up to heavy weights. D. M. SCOBIE, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Mr. BURT continues to Inspect and Purchase Horses suited for cavalry purposes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at the Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, January 28th.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Warerooms. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 254, George-st.

FRANK JONES, Watchmaker (from Frodsham's, London), No. 4, Jamison-street. An Apprentice wanted.

FUNERALS, Funerals.—CHARLES KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street South, and near the Railway Bridge.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist.—Established in Sydney 1842. No. 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

MR. STANLEY, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, No. 1, Brisbane-street, near Lyons-terrace

NEWTOWN.—Dr. SMITH, 2, Australia-street, second house from Railway Bridge.

NOTICE.—The Office of the People's Provident Assurance Society (for Life Assurance, and for Fidelity Guarantee), is REMOVED to No. 92, Clarence-street. ALLAN and NORTON, agents.

OLIVER STAINES, Labour Agent. Mrs. STAINES, Female Office, King and Castlereagh streets.

REMOVAL.—N. BUSHBY, Tailor, to 98, Clarence-street, corner of Barrack-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. THOMAS BIRD, Architect, Surveyor, and Estate Agent, to No. 5, Sydney Exchange.

REMOVAL. THOMAS DAWSON, Chronometer Maker, begs to inform Shipmasters, his friends, and the public generally, that he has Removed from Lower George-street to No. 64, Upper Fort-street, opposite the Flagstaff, where he will carry on his business as heretofore.

R. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer and valuer, land and general agent, 328, George-street (fourth door from the EMPIRE Office). N.B. Public sales of landed property, vessels, shares, &c., at the public hall of the New Exchange. Loans negociated. Rents and debts collected.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye. Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen. Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply, from 9 to 11, at 12, Wynyard-square.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 416 and 418 George-street.—Bar, sheet, and loop iron; spring, cast shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

JOHNSON and CO., Pianoforte and Music Sellers and Importers. Pianofortes hired, tuned, and repaired. 57, Pitt-street.

PUBLICANS.—Mr. DELOHERY requests attention to his late Circular. Early orders particularly solicited to ensure that accuracy now indispensably necessary. Pitt-street, five doors north Park-street.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st proximo, the whole of the Summer Stock will be re-marked, at a great reduction, prior to the annual stock-taking. Bargains may be had in Children's Dresses and Clothing; also, in pieces of Berlin Work, commenced or painted, suited for the ladies working for bazaars. 254, George-street.

NOTICE.—To Buyers of Carriages, Horses, &c.—The splendid carriage, horses, harness, &c., belonging to Patrick Leslie, Esq., will be sold by auction, at his residence, Macquarie-street North, THIS DAY, at half-past 1 o'clock. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.

THE MONTH.—Advertisements for the forthcoming number will not be received after the 24th instant. Sale, 5,000 copies guaranteed.

IN THE PRESS, and will shortly be published, "A Scripture Catechism on the Gospel of St. Matthew," designed chiefly for the use of Sunday schools. By the late Venerable John Hayden, M.A., Archdeacon of Derry. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Hayden, M.A. A similar work on the Gospel of St. John is in course of preparation.

HEARTS' EASE, by author of Heir of Redclyffe, 8s.; post-free, 9s. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

HEIR OF REDCLYFFE, by author of Hearts' Ease, 8s.; post free, 9s. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

THE DAISY CHAIN, by author of Hearts' Ease, 2 vols. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

PIANOFORTES by Erard, Broadwood, Collard, Stoddart, Cadby, D'Almain. Harmoniums by Alexandre, new and second-hand, on SALE or hire. New music daily expected. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street.

OPENING OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON HOUSE, 249 and 251, Pitt-street.—WEIGHT and JOHNSON beg to inform their town and country friends and the public that they will recommence business, in their new premises (built on the site of those lately destroyed by fire), on SATURDAY, March 6th, 1858, with an entire New Stock of Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Slops, Tents, &c., &c., which they have been enabled to purchase in the present depressed state of this market, at a very low rate, for cash, and which they purpose selling at the lowest remunerating price.
W. and J. have adopted the above name for their new establishment to mark their appreciation of the liberal manner that Insurance Company assisted to rebuild for them their present splendid and commodious premises; and they also purpose strictly to pursue in their new establishment that successful system so generally adopted in those two great cities, London and Liverpool, that is, of SELLING FOR THE SMALLEST PROFITS, AND ONLY FOR CASH.
W. and J. beg to solicit the favour of a call; and trust that by civility and attention, and selling goods only of the best quality, to again enjoy a continuance of those favours so liberally awarded them up to the period of the destruction of their late old-established premises by fire.
WEIGHT and JOHNSON, the Liverpool and London House, 249 and 251, Pitt-street, 2 doors south of Victoria Theatre.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are of infinite benefit to persons suffering from nervous tremours and general feebleness. They renovate the nervous system, and brace the muscles, as well as give tone to the stomach. Their purgative action is unaccompanied by pain, and as they have powerful stomachic, as well as aperient and purifying properties, they literally carry on the work of invigorating the digestion, relieving the bowels, and regulating the secretions at one and the same time. This cannot be said of any other medicine in existence. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

SHINGLES, Palings, Joists, &c., for SALE. J. C. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

STORE SHEEP for SALE. For particulars apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.— No summer wines can surpass and few equal the quality sold by the undersigned. WATSON and CO., Royal Hotel Cellars, George-street.

MADEIRA CAPE, good quality, 17s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and CO., Royal Hotel Cellars.

ALE and PORTER, London-bottled, 9s.; Byass', Whitbread's, Allsopp's, Marzetti's, Evans', Guinness and Co.'s.

PORT and SHERRY, 24s. to 50s. per dozen; in wood, 9s. 6d. to 17s. WATSON and CO.

GIN, the finest quality in the market; also, Old Tom, different brands. WATSON and CO.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 6s. per annum, payable in advance.

FIFTY SHARES in the Newcastle Coal and Copper Co. for SALE. E. H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office.

UP COUNTRY GENTLEMEN visiting Sydney, and requiring household furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c., are respectfully invited to W. DEAN'S Furniture Rooms, City Theatre, Market-street. Experienced packers.

TOMAGO COAL PITS.—From and after this date the Masters, Owners, or Agents of all Vessels intending to load at these pits are requested to pay for their coals to our agent, Mr. G. TULLY, King-street, Newcastle, who will grant receipts, upon which the coals will be delivered in due turn. BROWN and GORDON. Tomago, 1st January.

OUTFITS FOR LADIES to any extent— Ladies' longcloth night dresses, from 42s. per dozen
Ladies' ditto chemises, from 23s. ditto
Ladies' ditto drawers, from 21s. ditto
Ladies' ditto petticoats, from 42s. ditto
Ladies' print wrappers, from 9s. each
And every other article required, equally cheap, at Mrs. MAY'S Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, opposite the HERALD Office.

9000 BEST BANGOR SLATES, 24 x 12, to be sold cheap. L. HORDERN, Brickfield-hill.

ON SALE, until FRIDAY, 26th instant, Vinegar, of a good sound quality, for 12s. 6d. a hogshead of 56 gallons, cask included, at the Vinegar Works, Balmain, opposite Gas Works.

THIRTY THOUSAND STORE SHEEP for SALE. EDWARD H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office.

STORE CATTLE.—1000 Head for SALE, from a well-known station in the Gwydir district. Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

CRATES, CRATES, CRATES, for SALE, suitable for shipping fowls. W. G. HENFREY, Bligh-street.

FOR SALE, a First-rate PONY, for saddle and harness. Apply to Captain SCOTT, Cumberland-place.

AROMATIC MIXTURE.—J. E. RUTHERFORD, Chemist, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, particularly cautions the public against the use of spurious imitations. The genuine preparation bears the proprietor's stamp, "Rutherford, chemist, Sydney." Pure Pharmaceutical products only are kept in the above establishment.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted to Dispose of, on moderate terms, a good Business in the above line, the advertiser leaving for England. Address SIDELS, Glebe Post Office.

KENTISH FILBERTS.—Just landed, ex Star of Peace. —The above is the first shipment of this favourite English fruit ever made to these colonies. They are packed in small sherry casks, perfectly air-tight—thus retaining their original freshness, and guaranteed last October growth. This being a trial shipment, and but a small quantity sent, early application is necessary. E. and W. PAUL, Macquarie-place.

ENGLISH WATCHES.—HARDY BROTHERS call the attention of the public to their first-class gold and silver English watches, made expressly to order, and are such as will insure the greatest satisfaction to purchasers. The most satisfactory references given (if required) to influential families in all parts of New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand. HARDY BROTHER'S private show room, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, an Allotment of Ground, situate opposite the Kent Brewery, with a frontage to Parramatta-street of 32 feet, and a depth of 126 feet. For further particulars apply at the Travellers' Rest, corner of Market and Castlereagh streets; or No. 24, Campbell-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the Goodwill and Furniture of a Boarding House. 127, Clarence-street.

NOTICE to the inhabitants of Sydney and country, the cheapest house in Sydney for General Drapery, and Millinery, &c., New London House, 99, Pitt-street.

SILKS.—In order to make room for silk goods, to arrive shortly, we shall offer a lot at the following prices, which will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers:—
24-inch checked glacé, choice colours, 55s. the full dress
Ditto ditto rich, ditto, 65s. ditto
Ditto rich ottoman checks and brocades, 75s. ditto
Black moires antique, 75s. ditto
A lot of 20-inch check glacés, at 2s. 6d. per yard.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, ☞ next the Commercial Bank.

COUNTRY BUYERS, HOTELKEEPERS, and the public, who may be desirous of obtaining first-class goods in general drapery, silks, shawls, mantles, hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's shirts and cravats, ladies' underclothing, baby linen, &c., &c., are respectfully reminded that they can at all times be supplied with the same upon the most advantageous terms at Cavendish House. W. C. PRESTON and CO., next the Commercial Bank.

EUREKA SHIRTS.—These universally approved articles can be had in three different sizes, and of four qualities, as under:
Finest quality, 6 for 55s., or 9s. 6d. each.
Second ditto, 6 for 45s., or 8s. each
Third ditto, 6 for 37s. 6d., or 6s. 6d. each
Fourth ditto, 6 for 32s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. each.
Also, Crimean and regatta shirts of the best qualities.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

ON SALE, tubular and solid post iron bedsteads, horse hair, cocoa fibre, flock, and flax mattresses, palliasses, pillows and bolsters, iron stretchers, flour pails, Kent's patent knifecleaners, American cooking stoves, Lion's noiseless sausage machines, Collin's genuine axes, boring machines, corn crackers, seed planters, corn shearers, churns, wood and zinc washboards, clothes baskets, long and short handled cast steel shovels, spades, door mats, carpet brooms, hair brooms, &c., &c., &c. T. GRIFFITHS, Ironmonger, 584, George-street South, corner of Bathurst-street.

HOODED PHAETON and Horse wanted on HIRE for a month. The horse will be well kept, and the work will be very easy. Apply to Messrs. J. W. and S. THOMPSON, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Five Years' Lease of Two Wharves, Stores, Dwelling-house, and stabling. Apply to C. KERSEY, Dixon-street, or W. and J. LOCKHART, Kersey's Wharf.

STORE CATTLE FOR SALE.—For immediate SALE, a very desirable lot of store cattle of the undermentioned descriptions:—
141 cows, 3 years old and upwards
70 bullocks, 3 years old and upwards
72 heifers, 2½ years old
70 steers, 2½ ditto
74 heifers, 1½ ditto
83 steers, 1½ ditto
167 calves

667

They are ready for immediate delivery, at Auburn Vale, Byron; or at any place within a hundred miles, and will be SOLD with or without the calves. They are disposed of owing to their encroaching on a neighbouring station. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
JOHN BORTHWICK.
East Maitland, February 22nd.

LAND, for SALE, in town and country. CHARLES H. LONG, land agent, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, Four Agricultural Farms, district of Kurrajong, about 8 miles from Richmond.
100 Acre Farm, in the county of Cook, district of Kurrajong, allotment No. 1, bounded by Horton's, Ross', and Watson's farms.
50 Acre Farm, county of Cook, Kurrajong, allotment No. 8, joining on to the above, and bounded by Wood's, Hunt's, Purvis', Vivian, and Cuffe's farms.
60 Acre Farm, allotment No. 4, county of Cook, bounded by Macarthy's and Neal's farms. Title—Grants from the Crown to John R. Brenan, Esq.; conveyance from Brenan to vendor.
35 Acre Farm, district of Kurrajong, being part of Macarthy's 60 acre farm, bounded by Kelly's Grant. Title conveyance, Macarthy and wife to John R. Brenan, Esq., Brenan and wife to vendor. Separate offers for each farm, or in whole, will be received by Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, who will give all necessary information. £75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. interest.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the most extensive and varied collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, fruit-trees, flower and vegetable seeds in the colony. Plants and seeds packed carefully for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST.

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES for SALE by private contract:—
A private residence of 6 rooms, stone and brick built, situate in Yurong-street, near Stanley-street, to be sold a bargain
Two capital building allotments, Parramatta Road, Kingston
Two beautifully situated houses of 6 rooms, verandah, &c., in Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, each £580.
11 building allotments in the town of Liverpool
Several allotments in the township of Coogee
One of the best building allotments in Balmain, close to the Ferry
A delightfully situated residence, Cook's River Road, containing in all 8 rooms; the ground round the house is laid out in shrubberies, fruit-trees, &c., to be sold a bargain, the proprietor leaving the colony
A cottage at Kingsgrove, and 4½ acres land, under cultivation, price £280 cash.
For particulars and plans of either of the above properties can be seen at G. F. BAKER'S Auction Rooms, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets.

FOR SALE, Three Houses, in Riley-street, Woolloomooloo. To be sold in one lot, or to be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to H. DAVISON, No. 87, Riley-street.

HANDSOME PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES.— FOR SALE, at Messrs. MARTYN and SCHRODER'S, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, a remarkably handsome pair of grey carriage horses, perfectly broken to harness, very quick, good in all their paces, and can be highly recommended.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees.
Two Houses, in Castlereagh-street, with four smaller ones in the rear.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the city of Sydney, in the parish of St. Lawrence, in the county of Cumberland; bounded on the west by Castlereagh-street, commencing at a point distant forty feet from the junction of the east side of Castlereagh-street with Goulburn, being a line bearing northerly three degrees forty-five minutes east, fifty-four links; on the north by Coulson's allotment, bearing easterly one hundred and six links; on the east by Rutledge's allotment, bearing southerly sixty links; and on the south by a line bearing west four degrees thirty minutes north, one hundred and seven links, to the point of commencement,—be the said several dimensions respectively a little more or less.
On this ground are two two-storied houses, with stone fronts, the other walls of brick; one house contains three rooms, the other three rooms and a shop in front. At the rear of these houses are four smaller ones.
This property is situated in a central, yet quiet and healthy part of the city, and would be a very desirable addition to any gentleman's rent-roll.
Plans will be exhibited in a day or two.
Terms at sale.

Villa Allotment, Nelson's Bay.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, February 25th, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment at Nelson's Bay, adjoining Coogee, containing upwards of 3½ acres, and fenced on two sides, most romantically situated, overlooking Nelson's Bay and the Pacific Ocean. There is a water channel through the land, which may be dammed up to form a reservoir. There is soil for a garden and a building site, and a good supply of stone for building. The Nelson's Bay made road comes within a quarter of a mile of the land, and which is only a mile from the Waverley Tea Gardens; in fact, may be considered part of the suburbs of Waverley. Land adjacent is mostly fenced and cleared, and there are many villas in the neighbourhood. The distance from the Victoria Barracks is 3 miles.
At the same time will be sold,
Pompey's Camp, at the head of Solitary Creek, near Rydal—30 acres, formerly a road stockade. The Solitary Creek runs through it; there is also a road leading through it from the Bathurst Road, from which it is distant one-eighth of a mile. There is plenty of vacant land around it for grazing; it is only one mile from the village of Ryda'.
Coal Cliff, near Bulli, Illawarra.
50 acres, about 1½ miles from the Appin Road at Bulli, a most romantic spot, frontage to the ocean; coal crops out, unlimited grazing behind. When the coal cliff is worked for coal and a road made into the Appin Road for shipment at Wollongong, this will be invaluable.
Clarence Town.—100 acres not ¼ of a mile from the town of which it must eventually form part; it is within ½ a mile of the Williams River and is fenced on two sides.
Titles direct from the Crown.
Plans on view at the Mart.
Terms, liberal.

20 Acres of Land, in the Parish of Manly Cove, County of Cumberland.

A Grant by Purchase.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
20 acres of land, in the parish of Manly Cove, bounded on the west by a line north, commencing at the north-west corner of Jones's 60 acre purchase, 10 chains, on the north by a line east 20 chains, on the east by a line south 10 chains, and on the south by a line west 20 chains to the corner, dividing it from a measured portion of 60 acres, being a purchase from the Crown in 1836.
A plan will be on view.
Terms at sale.

Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.
Two commodious Family Residences, in Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, each comprising seven rooms, including kitchen, having large yards, well flagged, with water channels, drains, &c., partly enclosed by brick walls seven feet high, and neat enclosed verandahs in front, with a northern aspect, looking towards the bay, with pleasing views of the waters of Port Jackson, North Shore, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
Those commodious, substantial, and handsome dwelling-houses, situate on the south side of Stanley-street, to the eastward of the University, now producing the low rental of £3 15s. per week. They are the largest of that neat and convenient terrace of houses known as Moss'-buildings, and are on the western end, the nearest to Hyde Park.
The houses are of brick, and were erected under the direction of a competent architect, without regard to expense, with the best materials, and by good mechanics.
On the first floor is an entrance hall, drawing and dining rooms, the walls being painted in oil colours and papered. At a convenient distance is the kitchen, and a good well of water. The yard is roomy, and well enclosed with a high fence; private entrance from a 16 feet road at the rear.
On the first floor are three good bedrooms, very neatly papered, airy, light, and cheerful.
A staircase from this floor leads to two comfortable bedrooms, rather smaller than those on the first floor.
The buildings are in first-rate order and condition, and let to respectable tenants, water laid on.
Title—The usual Riley Estate title.
Terms, liberal.

To Persons of moderate means wishing to secure a snug little Home for themselves and families, in the healthy suburb of Paddington.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 242, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
A very snug and substantial little Stone Cottage of four rooms, erected on a plot of ground having 40 feet to William-street, near Paddington-street, by a depth of 80 feet, all fenced in, and now occupied by Mr. Thomas Jones, who will show the property.
Freehold title. Terms, at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Purkis and Lambert, by order of the Official Assignee, J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the stores, in Wynyard-square (lately occupied by Messrs. Purkis and Lambert), on TUESDAY next, the 2nd of March, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry lots of merchandise, consisting of
Butter, glass, pickles, tacks, adzes, chains, &c., &c.
A winch, weighing machine, office desks, and a few other articles.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Frank Howson.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th of March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Gipps Town, being lots eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh of section three, and being portion of that block of land comprising lots forty to forty-five of the Five Dock Farm, commencing at a point in the Northern Boundary of Queen's Road, one hundred and sixty-six feet west of the Great North Road, and bounded on the south by the Queen's Road, being a line bearing westerly three hundred and ninety-six feet; on the west by lot seven, being a line bearing northerly two hundred and sixty-four feet; on the north by King's Road, being a line bearing easterly three hundred and ninety-six feet; on the east by lots fifteen, fourteen, thirteen, and twelve, being a line bearing southerly two hundred and sixty-four feet to the point of commencement, containing in all two acres one rood and twenty-four poles.
And also,
that piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of Concord and County of Cumberland, being allotment number 1 of block or section M, as shown on the map or plan of the town of Cheltenham commencing at the north-east corner of allotment No. 2, and bounded on the north by a reserved road or street, thirty-three feet wide, and named George-street, and having a frontage thereto of fifty feet; on the west by Mr. Fitzgerald's land, being a land bearing south two hundred feet; on the south by a reserved road or street named North Railway-terrace, and having a frontage thereto of fifty feet; and on the east by allotment No. 2 of section M, being a line bearing north two hundred feet, to the point of commencement.
And also, All that piece or parcel of Land, situated in the parish of Concord, and county of Cumberland, being allotments Nos. 23 and 24 of block or section N, as shown on the map or plan of the town of Cheltenham, commencing at the north-west corner of allotment No. 22, and bounded on the north by a reserved road or street thirty-three feet wide, named Victoria street, with a frontage thereto of one hundred and thirty-two feet; on the west by allotment No. 25, being a line bearing south two hundred feet; on the south by allotments Nos. 10 and 11 of section N, being a line bearing east one hundred and thirty-two feet; and on the east by allotment No. 22, being a line bearing north two hundred feet, to the commencing point.
Terms at sale.

590 Acres Woodlands, parish of Stowell, County of Gloucester, between Raymond Terrace and Port Stephen.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
A capital dairy and agricultural farm, consisting of 590 acres, situate in the county of Gloucester, parish of Stowell, adjoining Moffat's Swamp, and known as Woodlands, through which the road passes to Tarribe.
This farm commands a large extent of Government land; about 20 acres have been cleared and partly cultivated. The timber on the land is admirably adapted for sawing and splitting purposes.
The improvements consist of a good cottage and a barn about 200 acres are enclosed with a substantial three-rail fence, and subdivided into paddocks.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale

Day of Sale, FRIDAY.
Pianofortes, Furniture, &c.

To Furniture Dealers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One grand pianoforte (rosewood)
One square ditto, by Stoddart and Co., (mahogany)
Three cottage pianofortes
Twelve music stools
Horsehair couches
Ditto ditto chairs
Loo tables
Mahogany side tables
Chiffoniers, &c.
Also a quantity of furniture, the property of a gentleman about to leave the colony.
Terms at sale.

2000 Bushels of Wheat.
In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Purkis and Lambert, by order of J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq., the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at Mr. Macnamara's Wharf, on MONDAY, the 1st of March, at 11 o'clock,
2000 bushels of Launceston and Adelaide wheat, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

49 Bags of Country-made Flour.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at Macnamara's Wharf, on MONDAY next, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock.
49 bags, about 4 tons 18 cwt. of flour.
For unreserved sale, on account of whom it may concern
Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2nd and 3rd March,
TEA AND SUGAR.
Important Notice to the Trade.
THE CARGO OF THE AFRIKA, from Hongkong, being now open for inspection, at the stores of Messrs. Frost, Kohler, and Co., opposite the new Water Police Office, Phillip-street, the Auctioneers respectfully request that intending purchasers will avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the entire parcel previous to day of sale. This early notice is given and the above request urged to enable parties desirous of making purchases to inspect the bulk of the tea prior to sale, as it will be impossible to do so at the time of auction. The tea will in consequence be sold by sample only, and in the order of the catalogues.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Highly important to Grocers, Tea Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

Auction Sale—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2nd and 3rd March.

The entire cargo of the Afrika, from Hongkong, consisting of 10,000 Packages of
Congou Tea
Hysonskin ditto
Gunpowder ditto
Young Hyson ditto, and
Yellow Sugar.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Frost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Phillip-street, opposite the Water Police Office, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2nd and 3rd March, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of the Afrika from Hongkong, viz.:—
SOUND.
92 chests superior congou
679 half-chests ditto
951 boxes ditto ditto
5 chests ditto hysonskin
83 half-chests ditto ditto
257 boxes ditto ditto
324 ditto ditto young hyson
72 ditto ditto gunpowder.
On account of whom it may concern; more or less damaged by sea water.
930 chests congou
2845 half-chests congou
1830 boxes ditto
242 chests hysonskin
528 half-chests ditto
494 boxes ditto
402 ditto young hyson
88 ditto gunpowder. Also,
1261 bags yellow sugar.
Catalogues obtainable, on Saturday, from Messrs. F. K. and Co., or at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

Notice.
Further Postponement of Sale,
The Cargo of Tea and sugar per Afrika.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., beg to inform intending purchasers at the above sale, and all parties concerned,
That in consequence of the length of time occupied in the survey of this cargo, they are compelled further to postpone the sale until TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 2nd and 3rd March, and at the same time would impress upon them the advisability of inspecting the bulk of the cargo, prior to the time of sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Nichols' Estate, North Shore.
300 Acres, divided into Villa Allotments and Small Farms.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the North Shore, bounded on the north by the Kissing Point Road, William Packer's 25 and 43 acre grant, and by the grants of G. Loder, D. Carr, and W. Walker; on the east by Wolstonecroft's 524 acres; on the south by S. Wright's, J. Ford's, W. Roberts', J. Martin's grants, by the Lane Cove River, and the Government Road from Nichols' Wharf; and on the west by R. Turner's, R. Watson's, H. Hocking's, and O. Ikin's grant.
The above 300 acres are divided into 19 sections of from 6 to 34 acres each, which are again subdivided into 136 allotments, varying in size from ½ to 5 acres, thus affording intending purchasers the opportunity of procuring small farms or single allotments, as they may require.
A never failing supply of water is afforded by Gore's Creek, which, with its tributaries, traverses the whole property.
The property is within easy access of Sydney, being but 1½ mile from Billy Blue's Point, North Shore.
Further particulars will appear in a future issue.
☞ A large plan of the property on view at the Auction Rooms.
Title deeds can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Fitzharding and Mackechnie, solicitors. Lithographs may be had at the above office; at the office of John Williams, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street, and at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

Valuable Land, Kissing Point Wharf, consisting of 7½ Acres of excellent Ground and a new Stone House.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 4th March, at 12 o'clock, in the new stone house, on the ground, one minute's walk from Steamers' Wharf, Kissing Point,
A splendid block of land, divided into ten allotments, in half, three-quarter, and one acre lots, and on this spot Squire's Brewery was carried on for many years.
This property is bounded on front by the Parramatta River, the ground gradually sloping to the water; on the wharf side by the main Government Road, 200 feet wide; on the opposite side by the property of Miss Farnell; at the rear by the estate of Cleves, the property of Charles Blaxland, Esq. This land was formerly under cultivation, producing immense crops. The soil is exceedingly rich and deep, having received at various periods enormous quantities of manure. Water can be obtained in abundance. There are two stone wharves built into the river; stables, sheds, stockyard, &c., are erected on various lots. The new stone house contains four rooms, and stands on one acre of ground, with well of pure water, having a side line frontage to the main road. The ground is clear of rocks and stumps, and all fenced in and paled, with the exception of a few rods.
The auctioneers are satisfied that intending buyers will (on inspection) be greatly pleased with the land. A more beautiful and prolific spot cannot be found on the Parramatta River. The steamers call at the Wharf four times daily.
Large plan on view at the Rooms.
Title unquestionable.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.
A substantial lunch provided. Buyers from Sydney and Parramatta can leave the former place, per steamer, at 9, and the latter at 11 o'clock. Sale at 12, on the ground.

Preliminary Notice.
The Third and Final Great Sale of the celebrated Gladesville Property, Parramatta River, without reserve.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell, on the ground, early in April,
The above magnificent property.
Further particulars will shortly appear.
BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, house, land estate agents, 284, George-street.

To Butchers and others.

MR. G. F. BAKER will sell by auction on, the premises, situate in Bay-street, Glebe, at back of Mr. May's Hotel, on FRIDAY, February 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The fixtures of a butcher's shop, comprising blocks, boards, shelves, knives, saws, salt boards, and a quantity of sundries.
Terms, cash.

☞ North Shore, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant.
The Wreck of the "Dunbar."
To Ship Builders, Ship Chandlers, Shippers, and others.

ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Henry Green to sell by public auction, at his boat-building yard, North Shore, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The wreck of the Dunbar, consisting of
Tons of copper bolts
Ditto ditto sheathing
Ditto iron
A quantity of spars
Ditto blocks, rope, &c.
Ditto various timbers; and
A variety of sundries.
NOTE.—The planking being made of Teak, will be found first-rate stuff for a wharf; all the fastenings having been taken out, will work up just as well as new timber.
Also, for SALE, a bay pony, broken thoroughly into saddle for a young lady or gentleman.
N.B.—The ferry steamer will leave the Circular Quay at 11, and every quarter of an hour, until one o'clock, and convey intending purchasers to and fro gratis.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To close a partnership account.
The smart Colonial-built schooner TARANAKI, 92 Tons Register, carrying upwards of 120 Tons of dead weight.

MESSRS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Public Hall of the Sydney Exchange, on MONDAY, next, 1st March, at noon,
The smart little craft TARANAKI, built at Taranaki, New Zealand, in 1855, expressly for the colonial coasting trade, constructed of Totara hardwood throughout, being 92 tons register, and carrying over 120 tons dead weight, with all her sails, gear, stores, boats, and appurtenances, as she now lies at Macnamara's wharf; where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her previous to day of sale.
This vessel has a most ample inventory of stores. Her sails, gear, ground tackle, standing and running rigging, boats, &c., &c., are in first-rate order, and she could be sent to sea without any further outlay beyond the cost of provisions.
The inventory may be seen on board; or at the Office of the Auctioneers, 212, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, February 25.

Superior English-manufactured Household Furniture
Semi-cabinet Rosewood Pianoforte
Handsome China, Glass, and Plated Ware
Splendid Brougham Landaulet, by Thrupp
Pair of first-rate Carriage Horses
Silver-mounted Carriage Harness
Saddles, Bridles, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Patrick Leslie, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, 71, Macquarie-street North, THIS DAY, Thursday, February 25th,
The whole of that gentleman's superior English manufactured furniture,
Iron bedsteads and bedding complete
Handsome china and glassware
Superior silver-mounted platedware
Splendid brougham landaulet, by Thrupp—the most elegant and well-finished carriage in the colony
Pair of first-rate carriage horses
Phaeton and carriage horse
Saddles, bridles, and other effects.
Catalogues to be had on application to the office.
Terms, cash.

Excellent Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Grand Pianoforte
China and Glassware
Handsome Ornaments, and other effects.

MR EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Leopold Rawack, No. 5, Harnett's-buildings, Woolloomooloo Bay, on TUESDAY, March 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
All the excellent household furniture, comprising
Drawing-room suit, in rosewood, covered in amber silk damask
Rosewood whatnot
Rosewood centre table and cloth cover
Handsome carved mahogany boudoir table
Brilliant-toned grand pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, and all modern improvements, in handsome rosewood case.
☞ This splendid instrument is well known by professionals and amateurs as one of the finest in the colony.
Real sevres porcelain tea and coffee service
Silver-mounted card stand, with bohemian glass vase
Silver-mounted fruit stand, with bohemian glass dish
Silver card basket, chimney glass
Pair handsome camphine lamps
Papier mache inlaid chairs and tables
Paintings, petite ivory groups and ornaments
Carpets and rugs, fenders and fireirons
Dining-table and cover, sideboard
Cane-seated chairs, child's chair
Couch, book shelves, books
China, glass, and platedware
Iron bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding
Mahogany wardrobes, chests drawers
Child's iron bedstead and bedding, bedsteps
Marble slab washstands and furniture
Toilet tables and glasses, towel horses
Kitchen utensils, child's perambulator, and other effects.
Terms, cash.

Book Debts.
By order of the Trustees in the assignment of George O. Etheredge, Haymarket, George-street, Sydney.
FRIDAY, February 26th, 1858, 11 a.m.

MESSRS. J. M. MERRINGTON and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the above estate to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 273, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, February 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the book debts.
Terms, cash.

Butchers! Butchers!! Butchers!!!

MR FULLAGAR will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday), at his Yards, Western Road,
Seventy head prime fat cattle.
Sale at 12 o'clock,
In lots to suit purchasers.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses, carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

To Printers, Publishers, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will submit, at an early day (without sold privately), by public auction,
The whole stock-in-trade of a large printing establishment, viz.,
2 demy Albion printing presses
1 small jobbing press
A large assortment of chases and wood letter, large and small
Brass rules, &c.
150 cases, containing
Minion
Nonpareil
Pearl
Brevier
Pica
Great primer, and
Types of large metal from 8 to 16 line, &c., &c.
Forming every requisite for the publication of a weekly newspaper, or forming a large printing establishment.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction,
Perfumery, fancy goods, toys, slops, drapery, boots, shoes, guns, revolvers, plated ware, camphorwood trunks and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Upholsterers and others.

Household Furniture, Cooking Apparatus, Upholsterers' Stock, &c., &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, William-street, opposite the Museum Hotel, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., comprising
Handsome pedestal sideboard, carved back
Colonial-made loo table
Hair-stuffed sofa
Iron bedsteads, hair mattresses
Cane-seated chairs, washstands, dressing glasses
Carpet, pictures, fenders
First-rate Younger's cooking apparatus, &c., &c.
Also upholsterers' stock, consisting of
Gimps, fringes, blinds, tassels, curtain holders
Cedar poles and fittings, wire and Venetian blinds
Towel horses, reading desks, ottomans
Brass curtain bands, brass poles and ends, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Ford's Superior Cut Glass,
Comprising a first-class Assortment.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, February 25th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following excellent assortment, comprising—
Elegant cut decanters, quarts and pints
Ditto claret jugs, water jugs
Ditto water sets, 2 goblets and jugs
Handsome cut wines, clarets, and champagnes
Cut salts, finger basins, cut
Caraffes and tops, centre dishes and stand
Pickle jars, butter coolers, sugars
Creams, cruets, confectioners and covers
Bar decanters, ale glasses, sweetmeats
Goblets, jellies, and custards, moulded tumblers, &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior English Furniture.
From one of the first makers, comprising a beautiful selection.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, February 26th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following assortment, comprising
Walnut cabinet, 5 feet 6 long, with looking glass back, shelves, &c.
Gilded pier table
Wicker chairs, toilet glasses
Chimney glasses, Alhambra top, 60 x 50
Cabriole easy chairs, mahogany dumb waiters, occasional tables, enclosed washstands, whatnots
Dining-room chairs, morocco leather
Coffee and work tables, girondale
Walnut palace arm chair, in tapestry
Drawing-room chairs, ruby morocco
Hammocks, stools, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fixtures and Bar Fittings.
Vine Tavern, Lower George-street.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell on the premises, Vine Tavern, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY next, February 26, 1858, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Counters
Gas fittings
Kegs
Beer engines
Two spirit engines
Fixtures, tables, forms, &c.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Horses, TO-DAY.

TO be SOLD by auction by Mr. S. WOOLLER, George-street opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
10 good cart horses, subject to trial
3 excellent gig horses, warranted
6 stock horses, with saddles, &c.
Horse, cart, and harness, complete, warranted
30 other mixed town and country horses
Horses and carts, spring carts
Milk carts, gigs, breaks
Saddles and harness, &c.
N.B.—No half-crown charged at this repository.

Central Vineyard Company's Brandy.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 2nd March.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd March, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
40 hogsheads, 80 quarter-casks, of the above celebrated brandy.
The auctioneer would impress on the trade and shippers, that this is an opportunity of purchasing a really first-class brandy which should not be lost sight of.
This is the only shipment in the market, and will bear comparison with any sample of Martell's that can be produced. It is for unreserved sale, and will be disposed of to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Berrima.

MR. JAMES POWELL will sell by auction, at Mr. Cowley's Inn, near Berrima, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next,
18 head of horses, consisting of a mixed lot, well worthy the attention of speculators, as the whole are suitable for either draught or carriage.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 25th instant.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Boots and Shoes.
Ex Star of Peace, Jamson, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
LJ in diamond, ex Star of Peace.
§ 2—1 trunk,
180 pairs coloured boots, slightly damaged by sea water
77 ditto patent springs, ditto ditto
§ 3—1 trunk,
156 pairs cloth boots, much damaged by sea water
37 ditto children's bronze shoes, ditto ditto
7 ditto women's ditto, ditto ditto
§ 4—4 pieces webbing, slightly damaged by sea water
§ 5—1 trunk,
21½ dozen men's slippers, much damaged by sea water
1 pair wellingtons, ditto ditto
1 ditto patent prince george's, ditto ditto
§ 6—1 trunk,
136 pairs patent alberts, much damaged by sea water
14 ditto men's slippers, ditto ditto
5 ditto side spring boots, ditto ditto
24 ditto 6-13 coloured boots
24 ditto side-spring boots
24 ditto button boots
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 25th instant.

☞ To commence at 12 o'clock, immediately after the sale of Damaged Boots,

Superior selection of
Cutlery
And Fancy Goods.
Just landed, ex Star of Peace.
To Cutlers, Ironmongers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the sale of damaged boots and shoes,
A very superior assortment of cutlery, fancy goods, &c., comprising
Knives, 2, 3, and 4 blades, in ivory, stag and buck horn, shell, pearl, and buffalo
Gentlemen's pocket knives
Ladies' ditto
Nail scissors
Drapers' ditto
Hairdressers' ditto
Cutting ditto
Garden ditto
Sportsman knives
Gardeners' and pruning knives
Spear knives
Razors, &c., &c.
Ladies' reticule bags
Bats, stumps, and balls
Handsome dressed wax and composition dolls
With a variety of fancy articles, the whole of which the auctioneers are instructed to sell without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Now Landing, and for immediate Sale,
Ex Star of Peace and Lansdowne.
New Books
School Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, as, soon as the whole are landed,
A new and very superior assortment of
Popular books
School books,
Now landing, ex Star of Peace, Lansdowne, &c., and which will be immediately catalogued and sold.
Terms at sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, 155, Pitt, and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
Sale Days, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Pair of Carriage Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of black horses, exceedingly well matched, good in all kinds of harness, have been accustomed to run together, are steady in saddle, and one carries a lady.

Damaged Hassocks
Druggets
Rugs
Saxony Welshes
Kidder Carpets.
On account of whom it may concern; ex Star of Peace; damaged by sea water.
To Carpetmen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

THIS DAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, late 68, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The following goods, ex Star of Peace, Sproat, master, from London, damaged by sea water—
KP and Co.

4907	9 dozen Kidder hassocks
4908	6 dozen Brussels ditto
4909	6 ditto ditto ditto
4911	6 ditto ditto ditto
4812	8 pieces printed druggets
4869	100 army rugs
4870	100 ditto ditto
4871	100 ditto ditto
4873	100 ditto ditto
4879	12 pieces Saxony welshes
4806	6 ditto Kidder carpets
4807	6 ditto ditto ditto
4808	6 ditto ditto ditto
4809	6 ditto ditto ditto
4810	6 ditto ditto ditto
4811	6 ditto printed druggets.

All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Sale of Drapery, &c.

153 Packages of New Goods, ex Star of Peace and other late arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th instant.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
153 packages of new goods, ex Star of Peace and other late arrivals, consisting of
3-4 linen diapers
7-8 and 4-4 ditto ditto
Medium linens
Family ditto
7-8 and 4-4 lawns
Diaper table linen
Clouting
Cotton diapers
Union damasks
Linen ticks
Union ditto
72-inch grey sheetings
36-inch ditto shirtings
72-inch bleached sheetings
36-inch longcloths
36-inch white shirtings
Muslins
Rolled linings
Crinolines
Moleskins, drab and white
Cotton cords
Hoyle's prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Table damasks
Brown ditto
Towellings
Bedford cords
Shepherd's plaids
Fancy doeskins
Black ditto
Black cassimeres
Drab ditto
Woollen cords
Best black broads
Rifle ditto
Ladies' cloths
Black shooting coats
Ditto oxonians
Ditto frock coats
Drab driving ditto
American pea ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto Bedford cord ditto
Ditto woollen cord ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy ditto
Ditto ditto black ditto
Gent's Cambridge walking coats
Boys' tunics
Ditto circulars
Men's miller mole trousers
Ditto drab ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Regatta ditto
Blue serge ditto.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Unreserved Sale.

Clothing, &c., &c., Outfits to all parts of the world, Shop Fixtures, Interest in the Lease, &c., &c.
To Outfitters, Drapers, and the Trade.
On TUESDAY, March 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. M. Marks, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, on his premises, Pitt-street, without reserve, on the 2nd March,
The whole of his valuable stock of—
Clothing, &c., &c.
Outfits, &c., &c.
Shop fixtures
Interest in the lease, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Autumn Millinery, Bonnets.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Milliners, Drapers, and the Trade.
On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
JN in diamond—
2668—36 black silk and crape bonnets, full trimmed, &c., &c.
2669—30 fancy velvet and satin ditto, full trimmed, &c.
2670—30 velvet bonnets, with plumes.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.
Ex Star of Peace, —, master, from London, damaged by sea water.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and the Trade.
On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.
L B over A T in diamond 14—
1 §—144 pairs ladies' boots much damaged
40 ditto ditto cachmere ditto, slightly ditto
2—200 pairs boys' and youths' bluchers, 1 to 4, much damaged
3— 80 pairs cachmere boots, much damaged
72 ditto cloth ditto, 10 to 13, ditto
120 ditto morocco ditto, 4 to 8, ditto
36 ditto balmorals, 4 to 9, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Star of Peace, Jamson, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern,
W in diamond—
4— 57 pairs ladies' cloth boots, much damaged
15— 54 ditto ditto, ditto
17— 53 ditto ditto, ditto
20— 60 ditto ditto memel, ditto sound
25—100 ditto girls' cloth boots, much damaged
27— 60 ditto women's leather ditto, slightly ditto
28— 72 ditto ditto cachmere ditto, ditto
29— 72 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
30— 63 ditto ditto ditto, sound
31— 61 ditto ditto cloth, slightly damaged
33—129 ditto ladies' patent shoes, ditto
34—104 ditto ditto ditto, sound.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
Ex Star of Peace and Lansdowne.

78 trunks Boots and Shoes, from the houses of Jackson and Sons, Human and Co, and other country makers.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
78 trunks boots and shoes, consisting of
Gents' best patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto prince's boots
Ditto light calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto ditto bevils
Ditto ditto prince's boots
Ditto ditto kip ditto bradded
Ditto best kid tops, E.S.
Ditto best memel boots, E.S., enamelled, golosked
Ditto ditto, calf, golosked
Men's fine light calf bluchers, plain, extra, laces
Ditto calf bluchers, brass bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, high backs, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, ditto ditto, rough ditto
Youths' and boys' calf princes boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, bradded, extra, laces
Ditto ditto kip ditto, ditto ditto
Women's calf lace boots, 3 to 8, brass bradded
Women's cordovan ditto, ditto
Girls' ditto ditto, 10 to 2
Ladies' best bronze and black kid slippers and sandals
Ditto best patent calf slippers and sandals, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, channels
Ditto ditto ditto, patent fronts
Ditto best cashmere boots, patent fronts, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, to ace
Women's coloured cachmere ditto, to lace
Ditto cloth boots, patent golosh, to lace
Girls' best patent calf shoes and straps, 10 to 4
Ditto ditto black and bronze morocco balmoral boots, 10-13, 6-9
Girls' best cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto cloth ditto
Children's best patent calf shoes and straps, 2-5 and 6-9
Ditto ditto pumps
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan boots, 2-5
Ditto cachmere boots, ditto
Ladies' velvet slippers, chenille bound
Ditto Berlin ditto
Ditto Margate and carpet ditto
Men's Margate, buff, and roan ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Star of Peace, Jamson, master, from London.

To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
— Trunks boots and shoes, all more or less damaged by seawater.
JH in square
§ 3 §—98 pairs girl's cloth and balmoral boots, 10-13, slight
8 —50 ditto mens' bluchers, ditto
50 ditto boys' ditto, ditto
12—144 ditto cordovan boots, welts, 6-13, ditto
14 —50 ditto calf wellingtons, sound
20 —69 ditto ladies' cloth boots, ES., slight
32—144 ditto girls' balmoral boots, ditto
D in diamond
§ 9 §—50 pairs mens' calf wellingtons, sou.
§ 11 §—50 ditto ditto, slight
§ 15 §—74 ditto ladies' cashmere and cloth boots
Also—
W in diamond
8 trunks ditto, various
Also,
V in diamond
§ 51 §—36 pairs ladies kid boots, MH
36 ditto cashmere vamps
36 ditto ditto seal, goloshed pumps
§ 52 §—45 pairs women's cordovan lace boots
§ 53 §—24 pairs ladies' kid boots, MH
36 ditto ditto cloth ditto, calf goloshed, welts
§ 54 §—36 pairs ladies' kid boots, MH
24 ditto black cashmere ditto, ES, MH
§ 55 §—24 ditto ladies' kid boots, MH
39 ditto cashmere ditto, ES, MH
§ 59 §—16 dozen cordovan strap shoes, 6-9
6 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
§ 60 §—14 dozen leather strap shoes, welts, 6-9
8 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13.
Terms, cash.

Substantial House of six rooms in Yurong-street, near Hyde Park.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.
THURSDAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock.

MR. GEORGE F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Commercial Chambers Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
A substantial brick-built house, with stone foundation, situate in Yurong-street, near Stanley-street, with the great advantage of a private entrance, in capital condition, and let to a respectable tenant.
☞ To parties on the look-out for a private residence in the very city itself, must not lose sight of this opportunity.
To be treated with privately before the sale.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
297 bales wool
46 casks tallow
4154 sheepskins
353 hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Beche le Mer
New Zealand Wool-lashing.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th February, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
7 coils New Zealand wool-lashing
10 bags beche le mer.
Terms, cash.

1660 PRIME YOUNG SHEEP now running, and to be delivered at WELBURN, BIG RIVER, GWYDIR DISTRICT.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO., have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March,
The following sheep, now running at Welburn, the station of A. A. Adams, Esq., in the Gwydir District, where they will be delivered
1200 ewes, from 1 to 2 years old
460 wethers, ditto.
Warranted sound.

PARRAMATTA.
POSTPONEMENT from 26th February, to TUESDAY, 2nd March.
Oatlands, Parramatta.
TUESDAY, 2nd March.

Carriage and Sets of handsome Double-plated Harness, Pony, Pianofortes, great assortment of useful and elegant Household Furniture, 120 Ounces of Silver Plate, Books, Patent Mangle, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, &c., &c.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions from T. H. Hood, Esq., M.P. (previous to his leaving for Europe), to sell by auction, at Oatlands,
A large assortment of handsome and useful household effects, &c., amongst which may be enumerated bookcases, carpets and rugs, drawing-room and toilet glasses, tele-cope, sofa, card, loo, side, and other tables, couches, clocks, handsome secretary, drawing-room, parlour and bedroom chairs, sideboards, a variety of bedsteads, palliasses, pillows, mattresses, chests drawers, washstands, and furniture.
Books—Encyclopædia, 10 vols.; Monarch of the Glen (handsome engraving)
Silver forks and spoons
Magnificent grand pianoforte, all the late improvements, made to order by Broadwood, and cost £130 in London
The second pianoforte by Collard
A handsome and highly improved carriage, shifting head, shafts, and pole
Sets of double harness, silver-plated, and very handsome
An excellent pony for children
A patent mangle
And a great variety of other articles.
The above sale is well deserving the attention of brokers, heads of families, and others.
To commence at 11 o'clock.

200 Head of Cattle and 30 Head of Horses.
For Sale at Brownlow Hill, near Camden.
On MONDAY, March 8th.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. John Grundy to sell by public auction, Brownlow Hill, near Camden, the residence of the honorable George Macleay, M.P., on MONDAY, March 8th,
Two hundred head of choice well-bred quiet cattle, a mixed herd; the breed is so well known that the auctioneer feels it would be only a waste of words to say anything in their praise; they are principally of the ML brand.
Also, thirty head of good horses, broken in to saddle and harness. The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms:—Approved endorsed bills of three months will be taken for any sum above £10; under that amount, cash at the fall of the hammer.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp.
A luncheon will be provided.

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METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

(*From the Liverpool Albion.*)

BRITISH INDIA.—Be it known to all whom it concerns, (and if there be any whom it don't concern they would be invaluable in a menagerie as unnatural curiosities,) that the fact of British India being somewhat of a trifle more than an abstract "geographical expression," signifying nothing at this minute, is due to the Right Hon. James Bruce, commonly called Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. But for him Calcutta would now be in the condition of Cawnpore, as per programme of the native swings, Thurtle, Greenacres, Rushs, Mannings, Coruvoisiers and Company; and, in that case, it is needless to say what would be the condition of every place else, from icy Attock to where sugar of Kandy comes from. Of his own mere motion and motive, without consulting anybody, or having anybody to consult—for luckily Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, hadn't got out, or there would have probably been a repetition of the chaltanrie of St. Arnaud and Canrobert thwarting the sagacity of Raglan and Burgoyne—Elgin sat sail with every man at his disposal. He arrived 3000 strong of all arms, just as the delay of another day would have seen the City of Palaces a charred wilderness of marble, brick, and mortar, fit only for howling wolves and ravening jackalls, and overrun therewith, only the wild beasts would have two legs, and be twice as sanguinary as a couple of quadrupeds a piece. There is no precedent for such an act as Elgin's. The nearest approach to it, though in a very different extreme, was that of his relative and predecessor in the Government of Canada, throwing up office in tantrum, and coming home to avenge himself on the Ministry, *en masse*, father-in-law Gaffer Grey, brother-in-law Howick, uncle Ellice, and all the rest. But Elgin's unparalleled departure from routine—the bare thought of which must throw the whole Circumlocution Office into right angles of acute consternation, was from an impulse the purest, the most patriotic, and, as it has proved, the most prescient. No tongue can tell, few minds, even after recent experience, conceive, what would have ensued had the Shannon and Pearl, with broadsides and all other sedatives to turbulence ready, steamed up when they did. Canning himself, though most undemonstrative of mortals, phlegmatic as a tortoise, became like a lively turtle on seeing "the meteor flag of England" burning like an oriflame in the scorching air, in a *hoc signo vinces* style, harbinger of hammer and tongs if the conspiring Coolies didn't keep in their own chimney corners. Having landed his Marines, with Captain Peel at their head, and his soldiers, who have been fighting incessantly ever since, and left his two vessels behind, Elgin was preparing, at date of the letter giving these particulars, August 22, to return in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats, to Shanghai, whence, being joined by Baron Gros, he proceeds north, just to avoid being idle, but with no expectancy of being able to do much with the Celestials till provided with persuasives in the shape of an army of 25,000 men.

This, then, is the answer to all the mysterious confictions about the cause of Elgin's sudden exit from Canton, where his unexpected return will prove equally astonishing. It is an answer also to the supposition that he was intriguing to supplant Canning, who, ill-starred exotic, would be delighted to be grubbed up, and packed off to St. Martin's-le-Grande again, addressed "care of Rowland Hill." What will be Elgin's reward or punishment, for incurring such unheard-of responsibility remains to be seen; but probably the public will be of opinion that a man capable of such determination when all others are paralysed, and shilly-shallying, and finnessing how not to do anything while fussily affecting to do everything, would be more suitably fixed at the head of affairs at this end of the world than waiting on the tail of events at the other. As for India, that will hardly do now. He is much too sagacious a fox to be the catspaw for pulling the chesnut from out the particularly caloric oven of Oriental combustion. Wonderful are the things he has seen, incredible if he had not seen them, unbelievable now by others that he did see them, in India. Who will credit, yet who deny, that he knows of one Bengal regiment, the 65th, having been offered by Government a lac of rupees not to revolt, when their muting was all but *fait accompli*, as of course it has since become? This is less astonishing now after what has occurred in Madras, where the very same thing happened in another shape, and was wretchedly mismanaged even as a piece of huxtering; for Government, after buying the Sepoys, were sold themselves, the transaction on both sides being worthy of Jonathan Wilde, Esq., and Mr. Blueskin, in Jack Sheppard, and Ainsworth might make a new romance of rascality out of it. Mem:—Governor's name is Harris;—fine field for introduction of the female so called under entirely unique circumstances, say as mangling-woman to Nena Sahib. Nice harvest for the Phillimores and the rest of Doctors Commons' sages these condonations of treasons and coquettings with traitors will open up; and comfortably indeed military men must feel when told by local lawyers they will be indicted for murder if they hang Hindoos who could plead the British viceroy's overture to purchase their forbearance after throwing off allegiance. But probably the instances of fatuity that must have most amazed Elgin were the imbecile scatterings of the scant British force all over the country, and so courting a guerilla extirpation as it were; instead of concentrating on the strong positions, and holding on till reinforcements came up. This is not being wise after the fact; for Canning might have been wise before it, as the wisdom was pointed out. But he knew better; or rather, he refused to know anything; his rejoinder to every remonstrance being that the worst was over, and all would be as before in a short time. The best thing he did seems to be what he was most blamed for, namely, keeping off Jung Bahadoor's vagabonds, the Goorkhas, who will too soon come without invitation. Can no equivalent be found for these and Gholab Sing's canting cut-throats on the side of our other jugular vein? Let us see.

Motives of humanity were supposed to have caused the tender-hearted, or at least the soft-waistcoated "first gentleman in Europe," George IV., to extort from Dundonald, in 1814, then in the blaze of his Basque Road's brilliancy, a promise, "on his honour," never to disclose the secret of his projectiles for consuming an enemy into tinder miles off, without the latter, however keenly up to snuff, being able to avoid incendiary extinguishment. Dundonald, as we all know, kept his word and secret for thirty years, till Warner came out with long range and invisible shell, when the Earl got Brougham to present a petition in the peers claiming priority for inventions in every respect analagous. The Lord Harry, who was then piping hot from witnessing the blow up of the John o'Gaunt at Brighton, and pronounced that performance to be a miracle of pyrotechnics, obeyed his old friend, who, as Lord Cochrane, he had defended, but unsuccessfully, in the famous stock-jobbing fraud about the death of Bonaparte, and for which the father of the present Lord Ellenborough ordered Cochrane to be placed in the pillory, but he wasn't. Wellington stifled the Warner business, and with it Warner himself; for the first question put to the latter in the Lords' Committee, by Faraday, was—"What's your secret?" "Find it out," said the captain, "or else agree to pay me so much for telling you." "No," said the chemist, "you must tell us, and then we'll determine the price for ourselves." The captain, one of the most choleric of men, broke into flat blasphemy; and, consigning the professor and the peers to a place where the most extensive knowledge of fireworks is to be acquired in a single lesson, flung off in a fume of sulphuretted fury out of the room, went home, and re-exploded in an apoplectic fit that finished him and his secret too; for he left not a trace of its nature, though it had been in the family nearly two generations, he only having brought the ingredients, whatever they were, within such control that he could crack a nut or pulverize Gibraltar. It was thought for some time, that his crony and colleague, Lord Talbot, who had expended large sums out of a small fortune in prosecution of Warnerism, and still believes it is the open sesame for shutting up the temple of Janus, knew something of it; but such was not the case; and now that Quixotic peer has got on the more agreeable hobby of tilting at the Alton Towers windmills and the patrimony of immortal John Shrewsbury. Warner being out of the way, Dundonald brought forth his combustible fire annihilator again, offering to wipe out Sebastopol in the twinkling of a rushlight. Unlike captain, the noble admiral told several people all about it, and every one he told pronounced it to be all that was professed. Napier said he could take Cronstadt with it in no time, even without gunboats; and Sir Howard Douglas, who was the original ruin of Warner, by setting Anglesey, Peel, the Iron Duke, Channel-fleet commanding Lord John, and other illustrious warriors against him, as a quack, admitted that there was "something in it." Palmerston, who, for a non-professional, has more scientific knowledge than probably any amateur in the kingdom, and used to pull his coat off and help Warner in the experiments at Wantage and elsewhere, trundling wheelbarrows and working crowbars like a model Peto navvy, was frequently asked, in the House and elsewhere, why Government didn't sanction what had emanated from so competent a source and been approved by judges most qualified. He always rode off with an airy compliment to the romantic gallantry of [illegible] marine Cid, and a misty platitude about off[illegible]al observances, which didn't allow of innovations [illegible] being sanctioned off hand. People, however, [illegible] this res[illegible]ald say that the real meaning of all "fr[illegible]ve was a tenderness towards those chivalrous [illegible]ends of forty years" who butchered our countrymen under a flag of truce at Hango, and murderously stole upon our allies at Sinope in a style that Rajah Brooke's Dyaks would blush, if they weren't black, and therefore don't know how, to be deemed capable of. The Cabinet entertainers of that roving Russian, Count Pahlen, couldn't entertain the idea of dealing with the magnanimous Muscovites otherwise than according to the *Froissart* precedents of joust and tourney, blowing their own horn, while telling the enemy to exalt his; a very becoming preliminary in a sham tilting match. And so the Dundonald device for macadamising the Malakhoff and reducing the Redan to dust months before they had been sapped up within a mile of was suffered to evaporate in smoke without even a flash in the pan.

Well, what is all that about? Why, that is about this: Now is the time for the development of all the impishness, demonism, and miscellaneous diablerie of the art of destruction. Now is the time to chip, hack, chop, cut, slash, grill, mince, poach, toast, roast, fry, broil, simmer, lacerate, macerate, masticate, squash, squelch, and otherwise obliterate the cobra-fanged conspirators of the Ganges. Every implement permissible in the extirpation of crocodile, alligator, shark, hyena, vulture, rattlesnake, or other phlebotomising bird, beast, reptile, or amphibiosity, is not only deemed lawful, but is absolutely enjoined to be directed against the Sepoys. Clearly, then, this is the occasion to test the Dundonald discovery. Compassion for Nena Sahib can hardly stand in the way; and, if not, what does? Captain Peel is going up river with ten 68-pounders, an armament sufficiently large to blow a tunnel through the Himalayas, if it could only get at them. Where such a flotilla can swim Dundonald's contrivance could follow, and, what's more, go a good deal farther; for it seems that a few barges would suffice for the Earl's fulminating apparatus, and almost any depth of water would be enough. It is said that Dundonald dunned Government for a million sterling as the price of razing Sevastopol. Had he been taken at his word, and his word kept, and there is every reason to believe it would have been, the bargain would have been a dead one at ten times the money. It is to be hoped that the sybil's-book-sort of experience then acquired will now be availed of, and that the Earl may be allowed to contract for the demolition of Delhi at so much, with a per centage on the booty. The Great Mogul alone would be worth a "plumb," which would be about the value of his weight in gold: for he is as obese as the member for Manchester, Sir J. Potter, whom Cobden calls a Ghoul:—a fat Ghoul being certainly a curiosity which should redeem even a parliament of cyphers like the present from insignificance. The Earl has taken more prize money in his time than would freight one of the Anson-captured galleons; but it would all be as nothing compared with the plucking of the tail of the old peacock throne, studded all over with young Koh-i-nohrs, and standing on elephants' feet, whose very horns are nuggets the size of a Bath brick. Why then not send him on so congenial an errand, and why doesn't he offer to go? The first query, perhaps, is easily answered, for a Government that won't adopt the Suez route right under its nose won't go out of its way to do anything else; but the Earl's reluctance is not so easily explained. It can't be age; for though he is 82, that's nothing in these days, considering the member for Tiverton at 74 is just waking up to the notion of beginning the reconstruction of the Indian empire. And he is the only man amongst us in whom such a notion doesn't appear an impertinence, surprising creatures that we are, when, in one and the same breath, we are told, and take for granted because we are told, that Delhi is on the point of surrendering, because short of ammunition, and that in a single attack upon us the besiegers expend 200,000 rounds! The real wonder of wonders, however, is, that all these rounds, by the finest marksmen in the world, best of gunners, smartest of artillerymen, as successive commanders-in-chief have been eternally telling us, hit nobody, or next to none, for not a dozen British are put *hors de combat*. Why the children of the Mist, with their bows and arrows, which so tickled Dugald Dalgetty, would have done tenfold damage in half the time; and so would a corps of Cambridge freshmen from Lord's grounds, with cricket-balls without bats. It is to be hoped the author of "What to Observe" and "How to Observe" has his eye to some of these goings on, and will favour us with the rationale thereof hereafter. Will he explain how comes it armies fight from rise of sun, which hardly ever goes to bed in the east, till set of same; how they rain a hail of fire on each other, a cataract of *mitraille*, a deluge of bullets, grape, shrapnel, canister, bombs, grenades, and Satan himself only knows what other luciferous etceteras; yet the bill of mortality only equals the beggarly account of the Premier's empty game-bag, last week, at Brockett-hall, namely—a leveret, three grouse, and a widgeon, as the sum total of a day's sport by a crack shot, one pre-eminent in setting "springes to catch woodcocks." Truly "history doth but repeat itself;" for here, in the days of rifled ordnance, grooved barrels, Enfield muskets, Colt, Dean and Adams, and all the rest of it, when there are patents taken out every other week for gunpowderish contrivances warranted to wing a midge half a mile off, we find precisely the same results as when in the words of the essayist on Machiavelli, "men covered with iron from head to foot, armed with ponderous lances, engaged in operations so languid that mighty hosts fought long and furiously without loss of life, and a pitched battle was really less dangerous than a civil tumult?"

Who says that? Why, Macaulay to be sure—Lord Macaulay, for fear of mistake; and very much afraid of mistake he appears to be, judging from prominence of his baronial dignity in advertisements of new issue of his History in monthly volumes, at a crown probably with coronet on cover, by way of emblazonment of "aristocracy of intellect" so as to furnish some future Croker, when editing next edition of Walpole's "Royal and noble Authors" with a nitric acid note about literary titularities of the nineteenth century. But this monthly reprint of Macaulay's old matter still suggests, according to the prevailing precedent in such publishing cases, that the new matter is near the finis. If so the end will be the middle, which seems the invariable terminus of all Whiggery; and not unnaturally, perhaps, considering that *juste milieu* is its maxim. Nevertheless, it is rather singular how numerous have been the contributors of this class to that particular piece of subterranean pavement consisting of good intentions. The thing of all others the historic, Whigs pride themselves upon is the Revolution. "Who fears to speak of '88," is the burden of their crop-eared roundelay; yet, eternally harping, continuously chattering, perpetually prosing on the same theme, they have never produced a history of it; and now another fragment is all we are to have from the hand that was to have consummated the Fox, Mackintosh, Russell, and miscellaneous memoranda of the Anglo-Dutch millenium, or Batavian-British golden age;—so called, quoth a late Caucasian Chancellor of the Exchequer, because then was brought from the Hague that real philosopher's stone, the national debt, a talisman for making grandsons pay for grandfathers' entertainments; a truism Sheridan failed to recognise when complaining that posterity never did anything for him.

THE RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Times.*)

A SPEECH at an agricultural meeting has always a kind of freshness for the distant reader. We all of us possess a faculty of association by which we call up a train of ideas essentially distinct, but united in our minds by some habit or recollection—some real or fancied analogy. The proceedings at an agricultural assembly we associate with all that is rural, with open countenances, vigorous forms, and cheerful voices; with the bracing country air, whether it be clear or frosty, or charged with its native English mist; with the trees showing their bare branches, and the wind driving along its eddies of rattling leaves. Something, too, more than this rises to our fancy. We figure to ourselves a class of men above the storms of fortune, and almost dissociated from the pursuit of gain, who unite the highest education, the most refined culture, and the most extensive travel, with a love of rural life, business, and amusements, who return continually from brilliant capitals, from the spot where art and science especially display their achievements, to their own acres and the pursuits of the most primitive of industries. Country life in England ought, we naturally imagine, to present the ideal of physical and moral well-being, of solid comfort and refined sociality. We have a climate eminently suited to promote health and longevity; the warm Atlantic alleviates the rigour of winter; no high mountains send cutting blasts from their snowy sides, no deep valleys breed *goitres* and idiocy among the children of the soil. Our social system has given to each district a gentleman conversant with all that is most civilized in life, and a clergyman who, educated among the laity, has received preparation far more useful than can be afforded by any priestly seminary. What, then, is the result to the great mass who live by the sweat of their brow—who plough, and sow, and reap, and dig throughout this old, proud, aristocratic land? We know how the system acts for the few—we know what sort of men make up England's nobility, and gentry, and clergy; but can we truly say we are aware whether the peasantry is better or worse off than of yore,—whether the gradual concentration of property, which is an economical necessity, will raise their condition, or whether they are to be envied or pitied by the population of less rich and magnificent countries? We have primary reason to believe that in all these respects we have the superiority, or else to what purpose serves this elaborate social machinery, this radiation of thought and culture to the remotest corners of the land by means of resident landlords, active clergymen, well-informed professional and commercial men, who seek as often as they can the repose of a country life? But we all of us have our misgivings, and a speech like that of Mr. Beresford Hope at Maidstone, treating of the state of the labourer, has an interest which insures attention.

Mr. Hope would be sure to speak with feeling. The political and religious school to which he is said to belong has not much in common with the old Tory landlord arrogance. Its members may be narrow in their views and sympathies, vain of scholastic distinctions which more able men forget, and on a fastidiousness which the world thinks somewhat allied to imbecility; but they are earnest and charitable, and the agricultural poor, the type of confiding and obedient ignorance, have always been their especial favourites. Mr. Hope speaks of agricultural meetings and the rewards they bestow with modesty and delicacy. Little, indeed, can be urged in favour of some of these gifts, but the prizes given for ploughing or rickmaking may certainly be justified, on the ground that it is well to gather together once a-year the people of a district, to "give them one gala day—one opportunity of seeing what their neighbours can do;" to encourage them by "little graceful rewards," while taking care not to exaggerate the value of them. But the speaker might well turn from this comparatively trivial subject to a question of real importance. What is the condition of the labourer, and how can it be elevated? The beauty of rural innocence, the blessings of rural content, have no place in the imagination of any thinking man of the present day. Whatever evils may attend the growth of towns, they seem to be rivalled wherever a country population is left to vegetate uncared for and uncontrolled. Two great foes oppose in all cases the wellbeing of the people—dirt and ignorance. The second can never be dispelled unless the former has been removed. So, when Mr. Hope dwells on the necessity of education, he does not forget to recommend an attention to physical comfort. The cottage must keep pace with the schoolhouse, or else the work that is done by the instructor will be undone by more powerful influences at home. Education is, indeed, made up of many things; every discovery or process which is set in action tends to educate those who come within its sphere. Everything which can awaken or stimulate the intellect, which can impart new desires or call up new emotions, may be said to help the education of the peasant. The facilities for travelling are a familiar instance. Perhaps the most important piece of instruction which the labourer has received in our time is that the railway train which whirls past will carry him for half-a-crown to a place where he may weave, or spin, or forge in a great city, and that the placard on the village wall tells of ships that will carry him to a new world, where he may be himself a landlord, and give away coats and money to any whom he may find willing to receive them. The post, the newspaper, the telegraph, all are educators, and as soon as the boy has learnt to read and write they take their place among the influences which may draw him upward into something better than his father was before him. But opposed to these are the influences for evil. We will not merely term them obstacles to good, for they are something too living and vigorous to be rightly represented by a word expressing mere passiveness. Chief among these are the squalor of material life. At the bottom of all that tends to degradation is no doubt to be found the want of a decent dwelling. Many a time has this truth been stated and received with the acquiescence which is too often a sign that no practical efforts will follow. We have advocated the improvement of town dwellings as a necessary introduction to preaching or teaching, and the same thing holds good in the country. Nay, the agricultural labourer is even more dependent on those above him than than the artisan, since the latter may find a better lodging within a few hundred yards, while the peasant must live in such a tenement as the owner of the property has provided. Now, reports and returns made by commissions of all sorts—not to mention common fame—have informed us what was the state of the cottages throughout the greater part of England some few years since. The frightful immorality which prevailed was the necessary consequence of a system by which the labourer and his whole family were accustomed to occupy, perhaps, one small room; and not only were all the moral principles of the poor destroyed, but crowding and foul air engendered maladies which we should hardly associate with the notion of a country life. Scrofula and its kindred diseases were as rife in healthy villages as in the lowest dens of London. For generations, these things have tended to deteriorate and demoralize the labourer. They must still exercise their baneful effect, and struggle with unceasing pertinacity against the efforts of the educator. In fact, school tuition is only a help by which the influences for good may be made in a few cases to overbalance the influences for evil. Teach the poor without raising their physical condition, and a few energetic spirits will grasp the rope held out to them and rise from the slough, but the mass will remain the same. We cordially agree with Mr. Hope in thus calling the attention of landlords to what must be the basis of any scheme for improving the labourer. Those who have built good cottages have, we are persuaded, done far more for the country districts than the advocates of the most elaborate plans of education. Comfort and cleanliness will soon produce their fruit in the practice of decency and the desire of knowledge.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. HENRY FRANCIS SEYMOUR, are requested to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Richmond, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m. N.B.—No circulars will be issued. W. T. PRICE, undertaker.

CAUTION.—To Poundkeepers and others.—STOLEN or STRAYED, a Bay MARE, docked tail, branded W over ⌣ over D near shoulder, S near thigh, cob built, an indescribable brand over the W over ⌣. Any person giving information leading to the recovery of the mare, can receive £5; or, if she is stolen, £20 will be paid to the informer, on the conviction of the thief. Apply to Mr. JOHN SANDS, Deniliquin.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	70 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
22nd February, 1858.

TREASURY BILLS.—Applications will be received, until the 30th proximo, for TREASURY BILLS, to be issued under the authority of the Act of Parliament, 21 Victoria, dated 18th December, 1857, to the extent of One Hundred Thousand Pounds (£100,000), secured upon the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, and subject to the following conditions, viz:—

1. The bills will be dated 1st March, 1858, and will be payable in twelve months. After the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof, the bills will be received by the Collector of Customs in payment of Revenue, and also by any persons authorised to receive the purchase money for land sold, or any rent or assessment payable to the Crown.
2. The interest will be four-pence per centum per diem, payable half-yearly.
3. The bills will not be sold below par.
4. The bills will be issued in sums of one hundred pounds, or any multiple of one hundred pounds.
5. The bill will be transferable.
6. Applications will be received at the Treasury daily, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 p.m.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

TENDER FOR BUILDINGS.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the agents, Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co., George-street, until noon of FRIDAY, the 26th instant, from persons willing to contract for the erection of certain Sheds and Stabling, required at the Company's Temporary Depot, Carter's Barracks, Sydney.

Tenders to be in duplicate, and marked "Tenders for Buildings."

Plan and specification may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of Messrs. Rowe and Field, architects, King-street.

D. M. SCOBIE, Lieutenant-Colonel.
The Honorable the East India Company's Agency, Sydney, 19th February.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of WILLIAM JOHNSON, late of Sofala, in the colony of New South Wales, Esq., Gold Commissioner for the Western Districts, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER JOHNSON, of Sydney, in the said colony, gentleman, one of the brothers and next of kin of the above-named William Johnson, deceased, intends after fourteen days from the publication of this notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects, which were of the deceased at the time of his death, be granted to the said Alexander Johnson. Dated this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SPAIN and YOUNG, Proctors for the said Alexander Johnson, Exchange, Sydney.

Railway Department, Sydney, 13th February, 1858.
GOODS BRANCH TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.
GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st March next, all Goods, not specially excepted, will be divided into TWO in place of FOUR classes, and will be carried at the following rates:—

CLASS 1.
At 3d. per Ton per Mile.

2. Firewood, stone, sand, posts, rails, spokes, treenails, and split timber generally, coals, timber in log (under 15 feet in length), and sawn in boards, scantling, naves and felloes, mineral ores, bricks, slates, shingles, hides and skins (wet), manure, iron pig and bar, metals (unwrought), pressed hay and straw.

CLASS 2.
At 6d. per Ton per Mile.

3. Flour, grain of all kinds, potatoes, leather, ironmongery, wool, carpentry, paint oil, earthenware and glass (owner's risk), sugar, soap, tobacco, wine, beer and vinegar in wood, or in bottle (owner's risk), machinery, lime, cement, hides and skins (dried), tallow, salt, groceries, fish (dried), drapery, haberdashery, millinery, saddlery, bonnets or hats (in cases), and all other articles not specially excepted.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

4. Goods in the 1st class will be conveyed in open waggons, and must be loaded and unloaded by and at the risk and expense of the owners. Loose hay and straw will not be carried under any circumstances. If any delay occur in the loading or unloading, or if parties prefer it, the railway servants will load or unload, and the goods will be charged at the rate of 4d. per ton per mile in place of 3d.

5. On musical instruments, furniture, or other articles requiring unusual space or care, as drapery, haberdashery, millinery, saddlery, bonnets, or hats, when packed in crates, a charge of 50 per cent, will be made in addition to the 2nd class rate.

6. Aquafortis, oil of vitriol, and other acids, lucifer matches, gunpowder, or other goods which, in the judgment of those having charge of the line, are of a dangerous nature, must be distinctly marked by the senders on the outside of the package containing the same, or notice given of the nature of the goods, in writing, to the goods clerk, and such goods will only be taken at the option of the Commissioners. On all such goods an additional charge of 100 per cent. will be made to the 2nd class rate.

7. Bullion coin, clocks and watches, glass mirrors, paintings, prints, picture frames, jewellery, plate or plated articles, and similar valuable property, will only be conveyed at parcels' rate or under special agreement; and due notice of the nature and value of such articles, when sent, must be given to the Commissioners.

8. Articles of an unusual size or weight, as heavy machinery, timber in log (over 15 feet in length), and such like, or light articles occupying unusual space, will be charged 50 per cent. in addition to the rate of the class under which articles of a similar nature, but of ordinary size or weight, would be carried.

9. Fresh meat or fish, poultry alive or dead, dairy produce as butter and milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other perishable articles, will be conveyed, when practicable, by the next train, passenger or otherwise, leaving after their receipt at a station, at a charge of 50 per cent. in addition to the second-class rate, and in all cases at the owner's risk, and if not removed from the Railway premises will be thrown away should they become offensive.

10. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the option of taking goods by weight or by measurement, at the rate of 40 cubic feet to the ton.

11. Under no circumstances will the charge for the conveyance of goods for short distances be less than 1s. 6d. per ton for the first-class, and 3s. per ton for the second-class, and rateably for any proportionate part of a ton, the lowest charge, however, for any quantity being 1s.

12. The Commissioners will not be liable for any damage or breakage of goods conveyed under the first-class rates, whether loaded or unloaded by the senders, or by the Railway servants, nor for damage to, loss of, or injury to any of the articles enumerated above to be conveyed at the owner's risk, nor for any goods that may not be delivered or may be misdelivered in consequence of the same not being properly directed; nor for damage to, loss of, or injury to any goods in consequence of the same being improperly packed, or of leakage, fermentation, or accidental fire. Nor will the Commissioners hold themselves liable for the safety of such valuable articles as are enumerated in clause 7, unless an assurance rate of one per cent. upon the declared value of such articles be paid in addition to the charge for conveyance.

13. Receipts will be given for all goods sent to be carried by railway, and will be required on the goods being delivered up.

14. Merchants or other parties sending or receiving regular loading may have a monthly account, if sanctioned by the Commissioners, on application; otherwise no credit can be allowed, but all goods and parcels must be paid for either previously to or at the time of delivery, and if payment be refused the charge for storage or re-delivery must be defrayed in addition to former charges, and in such cases the Commissioners will not be responsible for any loss or damage, from whatever cause arising.

15. No goods business will be transacted on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

16. All goods will be charged by the cwt. only, instead of by the quarter of a ton, as at present.

17. For further information connected with the conveyance, collection, and delivery of goods, the public are referred to the advertisements inserted in the daily papers on the 28th December, 1857, to Cook's RAILWAY GUIDE, and to the notices posted at all Railway Stations.

PARCELS' RATES.
18. REVISED SCALE OF RATES FOR PARCELS.

DISTANCES.	28 lbs. and under.	42 lbs. and under.	56 lbs. and under.	84 lbs. and under.	112 lbs. and under.	Every 28 lbs. or fractional part of 28 lbs. in addition.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
14 miles and under	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 3
Over 14 miles and under 25 miles	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	0 3
Over 25 miles and under 35 miles	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	0 3

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

19. All parcels and packages under 112 lbs. weight each (unless they form part of a consignment of goods exceeding that weight), will be conveyed by Passenger Trains exclusively at the above Parcels' Rates; and all Parcels and Packages weighing above 112 lbs. each, or forming part of a consignment exceeding 112 lbs., will be forwarded by Goods' Trains, and charged at Goods' Rates if "per Passenger Train" be not distinctly marked upon them.

20. Parcels are collected and delivered in every part of Sydney, on the terms advertised in the daily papers on the 28th December, 1857, and following days, inserted in Cook's RAILWAY GUIDE, and posted at all Railway Stations.

21. Parcels are received and booked at the Stations between the hours of 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

22. Passenger trains, and fares, and rates for horses, dogs, and carriages, and the by-laws and regulations connected therewith remain for the present unaltered; but the Commissioners hereby give notice that they do not hold themselves liable for any injury or damage occurring to horses or dogs while on the railway, and they undertake the conveyance of them only on the condition that they be free from all risk and responsibility. Dogs should be provided with chains and muzzles. Under no consideration will they be allowed to accompany passengers inside the carriages.

23. RATES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF CATTLE.

	Distance.		
	14 miles and under.	Over 14 miles and under 25 miles.	Over 25 miles and under 35 miles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cattle	4 0	6 0	7 6
Calves and Goats	1 0	1 6	2 0
Pigs	0 6	0 9	1 0
Sheep	0 4	0 6	0 8
Minimum charge	16 0	24 0	30 0

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

24. Live stock to be charged by the head, according to the above rates; the minimum charge being made for a van when the number sent in it is not sufficient to cover the amount of it at the head rate.

25. The following numbers to be loaded in each van, viz:—8 head of cattle, 32 calves or goats, 80 pigs, or 100 sheep in two tiers. When the owners object to load these numbers, the vans to be charged for as if containing the above numbers. Special agreements will, however, be made with parties sending live stock regularly. All parties sending live stock are requested to give at least six hours notice of the number of trucks they will require.

26. Bulls and entire horses to be charged four times the head rates for cattle. Whenever a van is only partly occupied with live stock, the Commissioners to be at liberty to load other stock in it, if requisite.

27. The Commissioners will not receive live stock on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day. They do not hold themselves liable for any injury or damage occurring to live stock while on the Railways; and they undertake the conveyance of it only on condition that the owners bear all the risks of loss or injury by conveyance or other contingencies.

28. All stock must be removed from the Railway premises immediately after the arrival of the train, or if left, they will remain at the owners' risk, and after 12 hours a charge of 1s. per head per diem will be made upon them.

CLOAK ROOMS.

29. For the convenience of parties wishing to have their luggage left at any station for a short period, the Stationmasters have orders to receive and register the same, a ticket being given in exchange, which must be produced when the luggage is required to be given up. A charge will be made of 3d. for each article for every 24 hours or part of 24 hours. The Commissioners do not hold themselves responsible for any articles left on the Railway premises except thus registered.

The Seal of the Commissioners for Railways was affixed hereto by
B. H. MARTINDALE, Chief Commissioner, } (L.S.)
E. W. WARD, Commissioner.
In the presence of JOHN RAE, Secretary.
24th February, 1858.

A GRAZING FARM to be LET, known as Riverstone, situate about 3 miles on the Sydney side of Windsor, contains about 3500 acres, with abundance of grass and water, and the fences are in good condition. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen, 14, Macquarie-place.

APARTMENTS with Board, 149, Bathurst-street East. Cottage lately occupied by Mrs. CHARLES SMITH.

A SUITE of Apartments vacant, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, at 158 Gloucester-street, off Church-hill, second door, right hand, 20s. weekly.

A COTTAGE to LET, at Ashfield, within five minutes walk of the Railway station. Rent, moderate. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

A FURNISHED Apartment, with or without partial board, for a Single Gentleman, 109, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mrs. R. BYERS, in returning her sincere thanks for the great support she has already received, (and which will be her constant study to merit) begs to inform her friends and the public generally in Sydney, as well as private families and single gentlemen visiting the metropolis from the interior and abroad, that in consequence of not being able hitherto to accommodate all the numerous applicants for apartments, she has been induced to take the adjoining house, No. 2, recently occupied by Mrs. Cousens, in addition to her own, No. 3., thus forming the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in Sydney, where private families and single gentlemen can meet with every accommodation they require, on moderate terms. Nos. 2 and 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street. N.B.—Suites of apartments if required, for private families. Sydney, February 24th.

A BEDROOM to LET, with BOARD. No. 5, Grimes' Buildings, Argyle-street, near Trinity Church.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a respectable Young Man. G. ELWORTHY, 292, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; separate bedrooms. Mrs. DIGAN'S, 45, Bathurst-street West. Terms, moderate.

BOARD and LODGING required with a private family in Sydney, where no other lodgers are received. E. H. H., Post Office, Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. SAMSON'S, No. 14, Upper Fort-street, opposite the Flag-staff.

BALMAIN.—To LET, at Peacock's Point, large two-storied Store, 20 x 40, with 5-roomed House, large yard and wharf, with water for the largest vessels. Rent low. Apply to G. MOORE and CO., 89, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS PREMISES.—To LET, those Two eligible Dwelling-houses and Shops, Nos. 260 and 262, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets, immediately opposite the Royal Oak Inn. These premises occupy one of the best positions in the street, and are admirably adapted for business purposes. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, fourth door south of the EMPIRE Office.

BALMAIN POINT.—To LET, a Cottage, of six rooms and kitchen, garden and water, by Mr. JOHN LITTLE.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

DWELLING-HOUSES to LET. Apply to CHARLES H. LONG, house agent, Hunter-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Clifton House, 9, Jamison-street.

HANDSOMELY Furnished Sitting, Bed, and Dressing Rooms, for Lady and Gentleman, with extra bedroom if required, and attendance. 201, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Domain. No other lodgers kept.

HUNTER and O'CONNELL STREETS.—To LET, for a term, that valuable block of Land in O'Connell-street, adjoining the Horse and Jockey Inn, at the corner of Hunter-street, and immediately opposite Messrs. Dean and Co.'s Auction Warehouse, on which there is a three-roomed verandah Cottage; also, working sheds lately occupied by Mr. Molliter, builder, and a butcher's shop and outbuildings by Mr. Parsons, butcher. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, (4th door from the EMPIRE Office).

NEUTRAL BAY, North Shore.—To LET, that stone-built Family Residence, fronting Neutral Bay, now in the occupation of E. Merewether, Esq. The house contains 7 rooms, verandah, and 2 verandah rooms, detached kitchen and servants' room, with roofed passage to the main building. There are 7 acres of land, subdivided into paddock and garden, and there is a good wharf at the water frontage. For full particulars and cards to view apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street (fourth door from the EMPIRE Office.

OFFICE to LET, in Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

STORES to LET, centrically situated in George-street.—TO LET, the Stores (at present occupied by Mr. Stewart, situated 207, George-street), adjoining Lloyd's Bonded Stores, built of stone, and comprising three floors, 90 x 21, with yard, &c. Immediate possession can be given and every particular obtained of JOHN G. COHEN, auctioneer, Bank Auction Rooms, or on the premises.

ST. KILDA HOUSE.—Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO BE LET, on the North Shore, a Furnished Cottage, two rooms, with kitchen detached, in a healthy situation, either with or without board and attendance. Apply at Prospect Cottage, North Shore.

TWO RESPECTABLE MEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence in a small private family in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park. Terms moderate. References required. Address H. H., HERALD Office.

TO LET, a Store, 3, bottom of King-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, that commodious Family Residence, No. 201 York-street, immediately opposite the Police Office, adjoining the residence of Mr. Redman. It contains drawing-room, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, kitchen—with range, laundry and servant's room, good yard, with water laid on. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, fourth door from the EMPIRE Office.

TO LET, a genteel Family Residence in Elizabeth-street South, nearly opposite Cleveland House. It contains six good rooms, detached kitchen, shed, well of capital water, paddock, &c. The premises are in thorough order and repair, and immediate possession can be given. Rent, £100 per annum. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, fourth door from the EMPIRE Office.

TO LET, a Cottage, situate on the Newtown Road, adjoining the property of William Fanning, Esq., containing four rooms, servants' room, kitchen, and scullery; large yard, and never-failing supply of water; within ten minutes walk from the Railway Station. Rent, moderate. Apply next door; or to Mr. J. R. ROBBERDS, solicitor, 39, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a Shop in George-street, adjoining Penfold's, tobacconist, now occupied by Mr. Frost, tailor; possession can be given at the end of the month. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, Houses in Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO BE LET, that extensive House and Shop, 229, late 82, Pitt-street. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two convenient Houses, Nos. 2 and 3, University-row, Yurong-street, suitable for respectable family residences. Rent moderate. Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square. Houses can be viewed by applying for the key at No. 1.

TO LET, Stores and Dwelling-house, together or separate. E. J. SCRIVENER, 228, George-street.

TO LET, No. 1, Exeter Villas, healthily situated at Snail's Bay, Balmain, containing six rooms, &c. Apply to E. RAMSAY, house agent, Balmain; or to G. ELWORTHY, outfitter, George-street. Good water; rent moderate.

TO LET, a four-roomed House—water laid on—rent 12s. Cooper-street, Glebe, rear of Bay-street.

TO LET, Rooms or Offices. Apply to G. F. ROSSITER, practical tailor, 76, King-street.

TO LET, a commodious Shop, in Park-street, near Castlereagh-street, suitable for any retail business. Apply to Mr. JOHN M'GRATH, leather and grindery seller, next door.

TO LET, a four-roomed Cottage, 10s. a week. J. HEAD, Storm King Inn, Botany-street, Redfern.

TO LET, a House containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., with stable, coach-house, and garden, situated in Prince's Road, Darlinghurst, at present occupied by Mr. Woodward. Apply to B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

TO BE LET, upon a lease, all that property situated at Camperdown, lately occupied by Mr. George Davis. For particulars apply between 10 and 11, to H. M. JOSEPH, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, in Sea View Terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Two Houses, well adapted for respectable families, the one containing seven rooms and kitchen, the other nine rooms and kitchen, with outhouses and good yard. The houses are beautifully situated and command a fine view of the Domain and Harbour. For keys and particulars of rent apply to LEWIS E. MURPHY, No 353, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst; or Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

TO LET, a genteel family Residence, Smart's-buildings, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

TO BE LET, at Petersham, a newly-erected brick Cottage of two rooms, with 1½ acre of garden soil, within half-a-mile of the railway station. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 1, Margaret-street.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite the residence of the late L. Iredale, Esq., a well finished and comfortable Family Residence, containing six rooms, store pantry, servant's room over kitchen, and a never-failing supply of water. Apply to IREDALE and CO.

TO LET, Evandale House, Pitt-street, Redfern,—seven rooms, &c. Apply next door, to Mr. HOBBS.

TO LET, Offices, in a central part of George-street. Apply to CHARLES H. LONG, house agent, Hunter-street.

TO LET, Two three-roomed Houses in Pitt-st. Apply to Mr. ELLARD, 6, Premier-terrace, William-st.

TO LET, Two Butchers' Stalls in the Market. Apply at No 14 and 16 Stall.

TO LET, the House in Bathurst-street, in the occupation of the undersigned, early possession can be given; also, a House, of 7 rooms, with spare ground, stabling, &c., on the Surry Hills. GEORGE RATTRAY.

TO LET, a Shop in Market-street, adjoining Dean's furniture warehouse; also a Shop in the South Head Road, three doors east of the Blind Beggar. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that desirable Residence known as Guildford Lodge, Glebe Point. Having undergone a thorough repair, it is now ready for the reception of an eligible tenant. The house contains seven rooms, kitchen, stable, and out-houses, with a garden containing a large and varied assortment of fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers. Omnibuses leave the Glebe every half hour. For particulars apply to C. W. PENNY, chemist, 51, Parramatta-street.

TO LET; No. 16, Upper Fort-street. Apply to Mrs. MATTHEWMAN, No. 4, Argyle-place, near Trinity Church.

TO LET, the Iron Store in O'Connell-street, late in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Thompson. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MACDONALD, Macquarie-place.

TO BE LET, the centre House in Lyons-terrace, at present in the occupation of J. T. Armitage, Esq. Possession to be given on the 1st March next. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, near Woodstock-terrace, a genteel Verandah Cottage, containing eleven rooms, garden in front and back, well of excellent water, kitchen, coach-house, stable, servant's room, and a good yard at the back. The premises are at present occupied by J. Buckley, Esq., M.P. For further particulars enquire on the premises, of Mr. TAYLOR. Possession can be given on the 24th February.

TO BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c.—To LET, with immediate possession, that most eligibly situated and well ventilated Chamber, having two windows fronting King-street, and one window fronting the Supreme Court and Elizabeth-street, being the upper room of the house occupied by the undersigned, No. 1, King-street, Sydney. For terms apply to GILBERT WRIGHT.

TO LET, The Bonded portion of ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO's Stores.

TO LET, for a term of years, the House and Premises at present in the occupation of John Bingle, Esq., situate in Watt street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales and the Great Northern Railway Terminus. These are the most desirable business premises in the rising city of Newcastle, and well adapted for offices, &c. Apply to BINGLE and SON.

TO LET, No. 78, Teemore-terrace, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo. Enquire next door.

TO LET or FOR SALE, a first-class Inn on the Southern Road, about 90 miles from Sydney, containing thirteen rooms, exclusive of kitchen, pantry, laundry, bakehouse, &c.; also, 8-stall stable, box-stall, coach-house, granary and hay-loft, large stockyard, garden, unfailing water, and 50 acres of fine arable land. This is one of the most frequented and commodious inns on the road. For full particulars, apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street (fourth door from the EMPIRE Office).

TO LET, with immediate possession, an AGRICULTURAL FARM, on Ash Island, containing about forty acres, completely surrounded with a three-rail fence, and subdivided into three paddocks. The western side of this farm is bounded by the river, and the eastern by a reserved road.

Also, 260 Acres, now under pasture, and known as Mr. Scott's reserved paddock. The whole of this land is alluvial, fenced round, principally cleared, although not stumped; has been in former years partly in cultivation, and contains a Brick Cottage, Stockyards, &c., &c. This land can be subdivided into smaller lots, to suit the wishes of tenants. Should any agriculturist, possessing capital, be desirous of going largely into the cultivation of lucerne or oaten hay, sorghum saccharatum, and other crops, the position and quality of this lot would prove of great advantage—commanding, as it does, a large river frontage, where steamers and other vessels pass daily—thus rendering the shipment of produce easy and effective, and enabling the occupier to take immediate advantage of the state of the Sydney markets.

Also, upwards of 2000 Acres, unimproved, but well adapted for stock—particularly horses—and, seeing their easy shipment to any home or foreign market, is well worthy the attention of the wholesale purchaser, or up-country breeder of such stock. Mr. Scott would be happy to take a portion of the risk of such an adventure, as there will probably be a steady demand for several years for good sound horses for the supply of the cavalry in India; and as these can be sent from Ash Island direct to any of the Presidencies, wood for partitions, hay, maize, and other fodder, and coal for ballast—all to be obtained on the spot.

Also, several Lots of Land, on clearing leases, from 10 to 30 acres, as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars, apply to GEORGE WEAKLEY, Hexham.

N.B.—Abundance of good water for the stock, at all seasons. February 20, 1858.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognized NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

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John Airs	...	Clyde-street, Miller's Point.
Thomas Pierce	...	Corner of Yurong and Stanley streets.
William Malsbury	...	35, Parramatta-street.
T. Lusty	...	Brickfield Hill.
F. Codner	...	402, Brickfield Hill.
Peter Munro	...	25, Woolloomooloo-street.
James M'Kinlay	...	Paddington, opposite Barracks.
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